PITCAIRN ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

VOL.2.

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29. Draft of a letter to the Bishop from Rev.T.Murray re. the said letter in the "Guardian".
30,31,32. Part of the same correspondence.
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Correspondence Pitcairn Island Commutation Vol. 2 Letters 4

Ref: special subject No 15.

Enclosure 1

The Bishop of Bath and Wells
to Sir Fred^k Rogers.

(1)

My dear Sir Frederic

Mr Rossiter of Wells
a man well known to
me and most thoroughly
respected by me as an
intelligent active and
meritorious clerk has
a brother a Schoolmaster
at Woodhill near Hatfield
in Hertfordshire. I know
the Lady who employs
him. Mr Rossiter says
his Brother is well known
to the gentry around him;
that he is an active

man and has knowledge
of Agriculture, so I have
told him to take this
letter of introduction to
you. From what I
hear he is just the
man you want as a
Storekeeper and Schoolmaster
for Norfolk Island.

Ever yours &
(Signd) Auckland Bath & Wells

Mr Rossiter will write
to you to ask you to
appoint a day for an
interview.

Sir Fred. Rogers Bart
&c &c &c

Encl. 2

From Miss I C Franks.

Mr Rossiter has for the last six years been the Master of Woodhill School and he is now leaving it entirely by his own wish. Of his ability as a teacher I entertain a high opinion which is further attested by the Government Certificate of merit in his possession and by the reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors on the state of the school under his charge.

I believe Mr Rossiter
to be a person actuated
by religious principles,
and by a sincere desire
to do good, and I consider
him eminently qualified
for the Office of Schoolmaster
by his talents his character
and his disposition.

I have always found
him perfectly trustworthy
and very energetic in
the discharge of his duties
in the School.

Signed Jane Caroline Franks

Woodhill - Hatfield
Herts

Encl 3

Mr Walcott to Mr Rossiter

Govt Emigration Board

17th Sept 1858

Sir

With reference to your interview with Sir Frederic Rogers yesterday I am directed to state that the following are the terms upon which (subject to your production of proper testimonials) he would be prepared to recommend to the Secretary of State that you should be appointed to the Storekeeper and

Schoolmaster in Norfolk
Island.

Your duties will
be to teach all persons
requiring instruction -
to issue and to keep
account of such Govt Stores
as may be placed on
the Island and generally
to perform such other
duties as may be assigned
to you by the Governor
of New South Wales in
either of those capacities.

Your Salary will
be three hundred a
year to be paid as may
be

be arranged by the
Governor of N.S. Wales -
a house (unfurnished)
and a Garden of liberal
dimensions. While you
receive the above
Salary you will be
expected not to engage
in farming or any
other occupation which
the Governor may
consider incompatible
with the efficient
discharge of your duties.

Your will be expected
to report yourself ready to leave
England within 4 months

of the present date.

A free passage to Sydney and from thence to Norfolk Island will be furnished to yourself your Wife and your two Children, and the Governor of N.S. Wales will be directed to provide for your Board and lodging (and theirs) while detained at Sydney.

Your Salary will commence from the day of embarkation and one quarter if you wish it may be paid

in

in advance. But if sent out in an Emigrant Ship (which is probable) you will be expected without further communication to perform the duties of Schoolmaster to the Emigrants during the voyage.

The appointment is offered you in the expectation that it will prove permanent. And there is nothing to suggest that it will prove otherwise. If however any unforeseen

circumstances (not arising
from any fault of your
own) should render it
necessary to dispense
with your services within
three years of your leaving
this Country, you will
receive a free passage
from thence to Sydney
and the sum of £150.
Your Salary will run
on till the day on
which an opportunity
is afforded you of leaving
Norfolk Island with
your family.

As other Candidates

are

now waiting for a
reply to their applications
I shall be much obliged
to you to communicate
to me your decision
if possible before the
end of next week.

I have &c

(signed) J Walcott.

J Rossiter Esq

Encl^re 4

Mr Rossiter to Mr Walcott

Woodhill School
Hatfield Herts
23 Septr 1850.

Sir

I beg to

acknowledge the receipt
of your communication
of the 17th Sept. instant
and to thank you for
the full and explicit
manner in which
you have set out the
duties and other matters
in reference to the proposed
appointment

I cordially fall in
with the terms proposed
with a few trifling
exceptions respecting which
I cannot anticipate that
under the circumstances
any difficulty will be raised.

I

I scarcely know the form of Testimonial which would be satisfactory - I send one from Miss Franks, if this is not sufficient perhaps you will kindly send me such an one and I will get it properly signed and return it to you.

I am willing to undertake to be ready to embark on the 17th January being 2 months from the date of your last letter, from which

day I must beg that
my Salary may com-
-mence that I may
be protected from loss
in the event of a Ship
not being ready to
sail on that day. I
rely on being provided
with a comfortable
Cabin for the exclusive
use of myself and family
and as I purpose taking
with me sufficient
furniture
linen, ware of different
kinds, Clothing &c (but
not articles of great bulk
such as Chairs, tables, &c)

I

I should require much more room for luggage than ordinary Emigrants.

I presume you will also send with me the necessary Books and appliances for the use of the School, if such are not already there - but of this you will no doubt inform me in good time.

As my outfit will cost a considerable sum I shall be glad to avail myself of your offer to pay me one

quarter's Salary in advance.

I purpose taking with me a young female servant if I can find one which will suit my purpose and like to go — may I ask that for her you would provide a free passage.

I venture further to ask that the sum of £100 proposed to be paid to me if any unforeseen circumstances not arising from any fault of my own should render it necessary to

dispense

dispense with my
Services within 3 Years)
might be made pay-
-able to my representative
in the event of my
death at any time within
that period.

I should much
prefer embarking at
Plymouth that being the
nearest Port to Somerset-
-shire where I shall go
to make the necessary
preparations for my
voyage.

According to the
wishes expressed by Sir

S. Rogers at my interview
with him on the 16th
Instant I send you the
following particulars
relative to myself.

I am now 28 Years
of age - my Wife 29 years,
and my two Children
are 2 Years 4 Months and
10 Months respectively.

I was trained at
St Marks College Chelsea
for three years from
1848 to 1851 - when I was
appointed to the charge
of St Matthews School
Gosport. The following
year

years I removed to my present School where I have had to instruct the boys in Garden and Field work with which I have been practically connected all my life.

Three years ago I passed an examination in agricultural Chemistry and obtained a grant of Chemical apparatus for the use of this School since which time I have continued to give lessons in it both to Children and

Adults. In addition to the Day School I have also conducted an Evening School during the Winter months for the last six years

I refrain for the present from saying anything respecting the Mason and Plasterer whom I mentioned to Sir Frederic Rogers the other day, thinking it better that my own appointment should be first definitely arranged.

Waiting further

communication from you

I remain &c

(signed) Thomas Rossiter

S Walcott Esq

Extract of a Report from
Sir Frederic Rogers to Mr
Merivale dated 25th Septr/58

"We have been engaged
in the endeavour to find out
some qualified person who
would consent to go out as
Schoolmaster and Storekeeper
to Pitcairn's Island on terms
more or less coincident with
those indicated by Sir
William Denison in his
Despatch on the subject.

2 We have received
applications from two or three
persons of whom the most
eligible beyond question was
Mr Rapsher who appeared
to me singularly fitted for
the duties which he will
be expected to undertake.

3 He is a young
man 28 years old with a
Wife and 2 young children
and appears to be of an
active and clear mind
with considerable cultivation
of manner and with the

appearance

appearance of an earnest independent character. He is the son of an Agricultural Laborer and after being educated in a Training School for Schoolmasters attached to the Church of England he seems to have been for six years in charge of a country School with two or three acres of ground attached, in which the boys receive something of an Industrial Education. The produce of this plot of

Land has been sold and he has kept the accounts. He seems to have obtained a prize in Chemistry and to have been in the habit of teaching it. He did not claim a knowledge of any other natural science. He can teach singing.

I annex letters from the Bishop of Bath and Wells and from the Lady who has employed Mr Ropiter and who I understand parts with him very unwillingly

Enc: 1

Enc: 2

unwillingly.

5 I also annex a letter

Enc: 3 which I caused to be addressed

to him stating the terms on

which I would be prepared

to recommend to the Secretary

of State his appointment as

Schoolmaster and Storekeeper

Enc: 4 of the Island. I also annex

a copy of his answer in

which he requests some

modifications of the terms

offered him.

6 Those terms as

modified by him are as

follows.

7 He is to be prepared to leave England on the 17th of January next and his salary is to commence from that day.

8 He is to go out if required in one of our Sydney Emigrant Ships and act (gratuitously) as Schoolmaster during the voyage.

9 He is to receive free passages for himself his wife two young children and a female servant to Norfolk Island including maintenance

while

while detained at Sydney.

10 He is to perform in Pitcairn's Island such duties as may be attached by the Governor to the Offices of Schoolmaster and Storekeeper, and, while receiving a Government Salary, is not to engage in farming or any other occupation which the Governor may think incompatible with his duties.

11 He is to receive a house unfurnished, a garden of liberal dimensions, a Salary of £300 a year, and

he or his representatives are to receive a gratuity of £150 (half a year's salary) in case he should die or be dismissed from no fault of his own within three years of his leaving England.

12 With regard to the period of Mr Roperts leaving England it is no doubt more distant than might be desired. But it seems that he cannot with propriety leave his present situation at an earlier date. And I

would

would submit that the delay of a month or two is unimportant compared with the advantage of securing a really fit person for a situation which it is by no means easy to fill properly. It appears perfectly fair that he should receive salary from the date at which he is required to be ready for embarkation. We will take care that a Sydney Emigrant Ship is ready to receive him a very few days

after the 17th of January. In this there is no reason to apprehend any difficulty.

13 If he acts as schoolmaster on the voyage, his own passage will be given him free by the Colony of New South Wales - the passages of his Wife and two young Children will under the terms of our Charter parties cost £55 and that of his maid will be (say) £17 - the total passage money

therefore

therefore, to be paid for, I presume by the Pitcairn Island Committee (exclusive of the passage from Sydney to Norfolk Island) will be somewhat above £70. This does not seem an unreasonable amount and I would recommend therefore that the passage of the maid should be allowed.

11, The Salary of £300 is that indicated by the Governor of the Storekeeper. The gratuity of £150 requires some explanation. I found

that the necessarily uncertain
duration of the appointment
was an objection on the
minds of those to whom it
was offered, and it appeared
to me much more desirable
to the Government to specify
some definite sum to be given
in case it was found necessary
to terminate the engagement,
than to allow of the existence
of any indefinite claim upon
the equity or generosity of
Government which it might
be difficult to satisfy or

answer

or answer

15 The proposed gratuity is about what may be necessary to bring Mr Rapsiter's family back to England in case of his death or dismissal before he has had the opportunity of laying by such money himself. The gratuity as proposed by me was only to be on dismissal, and under ordinary circumstances a gratuity on death would not perhaps be a good precedent. But, under the

peculiar circumstances of this
case, I would strongly recommend
that Mr Roopiter's very natural
request should be acceded to,
since the terms which he
proposes in this respect can-
not, I think, when viewed
as a whole be considered
exorbitant; nor can a young
man with fair prospects in
this Country be expected to
expose his Wife to the chance
of being left destitute in
Norfolk Island.

16 I would therefore
strongly

recommend that Mr Roopiters terms should be accepted, and would request authority to inform him so.

17 If Sir E Bulwer Lytton should sanction this course we would pursue our enquiries with the object of obtaining the other Emigrants specified by Sir W Denison, on the understanding that their passages to Sydney will be paid from the Fund already mentioned.

18 I presume that
part of the £400 remaining
in the hands of the Pitcairn
Island Committee could
not be better expended
than in furnishing Mr
Ropiter with proper appli-
ances for teaching, and I
would propose in the first
instance to request him
to furnish a List of what
he would require with
an Estimate of its cost.

2.

Abstract of Journal.

The adjournment of the Legislature of New South Wales for six weeks on the [illegible] of September gave me the long wished for opportunity of visiting Norfolk Island, & Captain Loring R.N. of Her Majesty's Ship Iris having placed the vessel at my disposal for this purpose.

The necessary arrangements for the administration of the Government of New South Wales during my absence having been made I embarked on the 17th September at noon, and the "Iris" having been towed outside the Heads by a steamer made sail at

noon

race for Norfolk Island with
the wind N. N. E. - We have been
advised to make good our
Easting as soon as possible,
and to stand well to the So
Southward and Eastward of
the Island even as far as the
North of New Zealand in order
to avail ourselves of the South
Easterly Winds which were
said to prevail and which
would carry us well up to
the Island. - in accordance
with these directions we stood
to the Eastward for a couple
of days, but after that finding
that the wind drew round
to the Westward we bore up
for the Island which we
sighted

sighted early on the morning
of the 23rd. - had we stood
on to the Eastward in accordance
with our instructions we should
probably have had to beat
up to the Island, and instead
of six days should have
been twelve. - in fact the rule
which may I dare say answer
in the Summer months does
not certainly apply at this
time of year. The surf was
too heavy at the regular
landing place to justify
an attempt to go on shore
there, a fact of which we
were advertised by the
exhibition of a blue flag
at the signal station, and

therefore

Thorpe sailed round the
Island and the ship stood
off and on while the Boat
took myself and my luggage
on shore.

The landing place at the
North of the Island or at the
Passage (as the spot is named)
is pretty good. it is formed
naturally by the projection of
some heavy masses of Basalt
into the sea. alongside of them
a Boat can lie afloat. there
is however, rarely always
such a swell as to render
care and attention necessary.
the Boat keeps her anchor
within and yours away
till she comes alongside of

the

the Rock when a favorable
opportunity of landing goods
or passengers is enjoyed and,
once the Boat again hauled
off to her Anchor. The landing
place at the South side of
the Island is in a small
bight upon one side of
which a Pier has been built
which runs out some 150 feet
or thereabouts, with the wind
to the Southward of West or of
East a heavy swell breaks
at some distance from the
shore rendering access to
the Pier dangerous. with the
wind off shore Boats can
come and go off without
any difficulty.

Bom

There was but little smoke at the Travellers, and we managed to have quite dry and found a large proportion of the adult population with their Pastor the Revd. Tobbe at their head ready to receive and welcome us. Carts were provided for our baggage and Horses had been brought for ourselves, but as the distance from the Travellers to the Settlement, as it is termed, that is to the place where the main buildings of the Convict Establishment were erected, lie not exceed three miles, we preferred walking accompanied with the Chaplain and the Ship Magistrate Mr. B. Young. The Road which was

low rocky beach and rises
rapidly up the side
of a gully from the landing
place till it reaches the
general level of the interior
of the Island, a height of
between 3 or 400 feet; from this
spot follows an undulating
line of Country till it again
rises at the settlement by
some heavy cutting in the
side of the Hill to a flat
lying not many feet above
the sea level upon which
the Gornick establishments
were principally built and
where the major part of the
present Inhabitants reside in
the Houses which were formerly
occupied

occupied by the different officers
of the Quartermaster Department.

The House originally appropriated
to the Commandant was not
finished empty, and as far as
readiness to receive us. but as
there was no furniture in it.
with the exception of a few
tables and chairs, and one
old fowl post Bedstead, and
no Kitchen utensils, we were
forced to depend upon the
contributions which were made
from the different families, &
not on the supplies which
we brought with us from
on board ship. with which
we managed to make
ourselves tolerably comfortable.

Our

there was not found, no Wood on the Island, and but a small quantity of Fresh Provisions upon this with the assistance of some good fresh butter, and milk we made our evening meal.-

On the next day Friday the 24th I called the people together in the School room, formerly one of the Rooms in the Barracks, and I read my Commission to them which, together with the Instructions furnished by the Secretary of State for my guidance, I caused to be copied into the Book containing the Laws of the Colony. The remainder of the day was spent in visiting different parts of the Settlement in company with the Chaplain

and the Chief Magistrate of
with whom I took a walk
into the interior of the Island
passing by the Water Mill,
and the Dam made to head
up a sufficient supply of
water where some repairs
appear to be required to the
sluice, and from thence up
a hill to the Longitude
Settlement where there are large
ranges of Barn buildings &
and some Officers Houses
occupied by the Colonists.-

I had sent Mr Wood (one of
the Midshipmen of the Isis
who accompanied me on
shore) across the Island

to

to the Vessels to communicate
with the Ship, and to request
Captain Loring to land a
quantity of cases and packages
which had been put on board
at Sydney: also five cases
of Plants furnished by the
Gardener of Sydney, for
which a return was to be
made in young Plants of
Fern and Norfolk Island Pine
I also visited Captain Loring
to send the Surgeon on shore
as there were one or two
cases of sickness of a more
serious character than usual
upon which his advice would
be useful. Mr Wood returned
returned in the afternoon, and
informed me that the Ship

had not been in sight till
late in the day when she
was seen some 31 Miles off
to Leward working up
towards the Island

Mr Young the Chief Magistrate
laid before me a Memorandum
which had been assigned
to him by the Bishop of
New Zealand, who was called
at Norfolk Island at the
beginning of August on his
way to the South Sea Islands,
and left Mr Young there,
intending to call again on
his return in October. In this
paper the advantages which
would

would arrive to the Islanders,
were the Islands made the
first place of residence
of a Bishop were set forth,
and an outline was given
of a project for the Establishment
of a College or School for
the education of young
men from the South Sea
Islands.

Mr Young asked for my
opinion and advice on the
subject alluded to by the
Bishop; having read the
paper carefully, I noted
down on the Margin such
remarks as I thought would

serve

time to give the Islanders a clearer view than they appeared to have of the effect which the realization of these projects would have upon them, and giving back the Paper to the Chief Magistrate I told him to entrust it with my remarks to the people, and to let me know the result of their deliberations.

Mr Young brought under my notice the difficulties under which the Islanders were laboring from the want of Flour or Biscuit.

I

he also explained to me that there was a sum of upwards of £200 to the credit of the Island in the names of Wife Smith Campbell & Co. of Sydney, the proceeds of the last years clip of Wool, that 15 Bales of this years clip were ready for delivery in addition to about 5 Tons of Tallow, the produce of the boiling down of 500 Salted Sheep, and to 150 Hides.- He showed me also a letter from a firm at Auckland offering to act as Agents for the Island, to purchase

then

their clip of Wool for the present year at 1/- per lb taking delivery at the Islands, and to allow them the ruling market price for whatever other commodities they might have to dispose of.

Under these circumstances it appeared to me that it would be my best plan to run down to Auckland and to make arrangements with Mr Graham the head of the firm alluded to, to send up at once such supplies as might be wanted, paying himself out of the proceeds of the sale of the Wool.

I follow,

Tellow Co.- I would also state
procure such articles as it
might be necessary to fit
up a portion of the Commandants
House for the Jail. The
remainder of the building
being appropriated to the
Chaplain, I propose to tell
Mr Young to prepare without
delay a list of the articles
which he thought would
be required by the Colonel,
as I should leave for
Auckland on Saturday
28th"

Friday 25th May "I saw
Mr the Colonel in the
night and mentioned to

the

the Governor - the mine having
landed the Stores and Plants
were landed and brought
over to the settlement. I
gave directions to the Ship
Magistrate to select a spot
of ground for the Plants
and to give to the Gardener, to
whom we had brought in
charge of them, such assistance
as he might require in the
preparation of the ground.
This assistance however was
not of much use for we
found that none of the
Islanders understood
how to use a Spade! -

the

the ground selected was part of the Garden attached to the Commandants House, the soil was of the richest description but it had not been moved above one spit in depth, and would require to be trenched in order to make it available as a Garden.-

Mr Lawrance the Surgeon of the Isis and several other Officers landed and came across to the settlement. I requested the Chaplain to go round to the sick with Mr Lawrance, and to get from him such advice as he wanted for their treatment.

Mr

state of repair and made
of reputation of all the
buildings on the Island.
We walked across the Island
by a different road from that
by which we came from
the Cascades to the Settlement.
This led us more to the
Eastward through a very
pretty country. When we got
near the Cascades we came
upon a garden at the bottom
of a narrow Gully, we then
found a quantity of Banana-
trees very fine Coffee Trees
covered with berries, Orange
Shaddocks, Guava &c. &c. The

Bush

Bush through which we passed
was principally composed
of Lemon and Guava. the
fruit on the former being
ripe and contrasting beautifully
with its dark green foliage.
We came across in our walk
a large Pine which in
measuring we found to get
28-6 at 5 feet the ground.

We got on board about
two o'clock very tired with
our walks, and the Pig having
already weighed anchor stood
away at once for the North
Cape of New Zealand. I took
with me the book containing
the Laws and Regulations
of

of the Island in order that I might during my passage to and from Auckland make such alterations and modifications as the change in the circumstances of the Inhabitants might render expedient.

We ran down to Auckland in 4½ days anchoring off the Town in about 7 Fathoms water, early in the morning of Monday 1st October, and having every facility afforded me by the Governor both Browne K.B. we completed all the arrangements with Majr. Graham &c (the management of

of which I entrusted to my
Private Secretary, in time
to enable us to sail
again on Saturday afternoon.
Mr Graham engaged to supply
the articles enumerated in
the list furnished to him.
to put a certain quantity of
them on board the "Isis,"
and to ship the remainder
in a small steamer which
should sail for Norfolk
Island within a fortnight.
I also procured such an
amount of crockery, cooking
utensils &c. as would be
required for my use at
Norfolk Island, and many
articles

embarked all that we intended
to take with us we set sail
sail with a fresh Breeze
from the N West on the afternoon
of Saturday 3rd October. We
had a bad passage back
to the Island having had to
contend with contrary winds
during nearly the whole of
the time. we did not reach
Norfolk Island till Monday
12th October, when we landed
at the Settlement there being
no cattle to prevent us. we
could not however manage
to land all our Stores. as the
Tide set so strongly between
Norfolk and Philip Island.

we

as to visit the Island a long way
and Captain Young thereupon
stood round the Island
intending to anchor as before
at the North side. The stores
were landed at the Governor
on the 8th on which day also
I arranged with Captain Young
that three of his Officers should
land for the purpose of
inspecting and measuring
all the cultivated land on
the Island, as from what
I saw on my previous
visit, I felt certain that the
quantity under crop fell
far short of that stated
to me. I also requested

Mr

W. Lawrence the Surgeon of the
Iris to give me a general report
of the state of health of the
detachment. - I found that
in my absence the returns
which I had ordered for had
been completed, and as I
had finished my revision
of the Laws and Regulations
I arranged with the Ship
Magistrate that a meeting
of the adult inhabitants should
take place on the 14th when
I would explain clearly
to them all the Provisions
and give them such instructions
and advice as might in
my opinion be useful to
them.

W.

Mr Young gave me a written statement of the result of the public meeting called to consider the Memorial of the Bishop of New Zealand from which it appeared that 12 were in favor of the Establishment of the Island of a Melanesian School while 11 were opposed to it.

I had on the 13th an interview with Hannah Young the Sister of the Chief Magistrate, a daughter of Mr John Adams. She complained that since her arrival on the Island her health had declined. that both she and her sister Rachel found

has felt the effect of the limits
in the more frequent attacks
of sickness. I tried to persuade
her to take a more comfortable
view of her own case - but I
told her that I should not
attempt to put any check
upon the freedom of action
of any of the people. The object
of the Queen in sending them
to Norfolk Island being solely
and entirely their comfort
and happiness, I should but
ill perform my duty were
I to make that a Prison which
was intended to be a happy
home - I could not of course
hold out any hope to her
of

w to those who thought with
her, that a passage back to
Pitcairn would be found for
them, but I could confidently
assure her that no impediment
would be thrown in their
way, should they wish to
leave Norfolk Island. - She
seemed to satisfy her and
she expressed herself as
most grateful - I was inclined
to attribute this proposal
wish to return to Pitcairn to a mistaken notion
induced by timor, I do not
think however that it will
be empties enough to
lead those who emplo

mo

took to cause any great
amount of trouble. On the
14th at 9 o'clock I the whole of
the adult population met in
the dining room at the
Community House, as I
was too lame from a sprain
to get down with ease to the
usual place of meeting —
On looking round I was
struck with the general good
looks of the Yankees; there
was none who could be
called strikingly handsome
but all or nearly all were
good looking, had good
features well developed &

features

fortunate, and an intelligent
appreciation of them. I told them
the reasons why I had called
them together, that my intention
was to read and explain
to them the Laws and
Regulations under which
they were for the present
to live. That my Commission
gave to me the power of
making Laws, but that my
Instructions directed me to see
that they harmonized as closely
as possible with their previous
habits and customs and
with their views and wishes.
I then carefully read the
Regulations paragraph by

paragraph

paragraph, stopping at each
to explain its nature and
object and to point out
what relation it bore to the
rules under which they had
hitherto lived. I made a special
reference to the new rule which
prohibited the introduction
or use of Wine or Spirits, and
no objection having been made
to the proposed enactments
I declared them to be the
Law of the Island. I then
gave Commissions to the
Chief Magistrate and the
two Councillors, and having
shewn to certain instructions

which

With I had written for the
use of the Chief Magistrate
I proceeded to explain to
them the difficulties of the
position in which they were
placed, and the steps which
I thought best calculated
to relieve them from their
difficulties - one of which
was, the introduction of
a certain amount of
skilled labor, this would
of course involve certain
sacrifices, but as the result
would be most beneficial
I saw no hesitation in
submitting these propositions
to them, and in recommending

these

their adoption, after some
conversation among themselves
they gave a cordial assent
to the introduction of the
people I have mentioned.

I then dismissed the
assembly at 11 o'clock. I attended
Divine Service in the Chapel
and stood Godfather to a
child of Isaac Christian
which was born on the day
on which we first landed
on the Island, the congregation
sang the 98th Psalm and Hymn
without any accompaniment;
and their voices harmonized
very well together. There were
some very good voices among
them.

The

The cases of Plants having been shipped and all our things on the Island embarked we embarked in the afternoon at the Settlement, the "Levi" having sailed round to pick us up. The whole population came down to the Pier to see us off, and we had a very affectionate parting.

I will now say a few words of Norfolk Island & itself and of the prospects of its present inhabitants.

Norfolk Island is the largest of a group of three small Islands it is situated

in Latitude 29° South and
Longitude 167° 58'. 6" East. The
other two are called respectively
Philip & Nepean Islands, the
former lying about 3 1/2 Miles
to the Southward of Norfolk
Island, cover an area of
about 500 Acres. the latter
which is not above 500 Yards
distant from the South end
of Norfolk Island, does not
contain more than 12 Acres.
Philip Island is apparently
Basaltic in its formation
it rises to a height of about
900 feet, has a few stunted
Trees upon it, and is said

To

to swarm with Rabbits. Raper
Island is a map of coral
Reef: that is of boulders
and corrected together in
thin layers which have been
twisted and contorted by the
force which has raised it
up from the sea in which
it was formed to its present
height of about 50 feet. It
is the favorite breeding place
of thousands and tens of
thousands of sea fowl of
different Kinds. Norfolk Island
is estimated to contain
about 10,000 souls, the Land
rises boldly from the sea,

to

to the height of 200 or 250 feet
which may be looked upon
as the average elevation of
the interior Plateau - to the
North eastward the ground
rises from this to a height
of about 1000 feet - which
however the general level
of the Island may be taken
as above stated, the land
is broken up by fertile
and Water courses with
steep sloping sides which
carry off the drainage of the
Country discharging themselves
into the Sea at three or
four points along the coast -

Thus

two of these valleys open out in the immediate vicinity of the Settlement, and being down at all times a steady though a moderate supply of Water.

The Land throughout the Island is of the richest description being formed of decomposed Basalt. Much of the interior of the Island has been cleared of Timber and brought under cultivation - these portions are now covered with a thick sward of fine grass upon which the cattle of strive remarkably well.

The

The sides of the hollows and of the hills are clothed with a forest of Norfolk Island Pine, and of a species of Hibiscus. The undergrowth being principally Lemon and Guava.

The Island having been for many years a Penal Settlement exhibits marked evidence of the amount of Labor bestowed upon it. The buildings are entirely constructed of stone. Roads lead from the Settlement to every part of the Island. These are well laid out and

and properly drained, and in many instances necessitates the of the Water Course which undergoes itself at the settlement is turned up to form a Mill pond, the embankment being faced with stone - a Water wheel driving a single pair of stones is supplied with water from this Pond - the sluice is out of repair, and the water consequently runs to waste, but a trifling amount of labour would put this to rights - the timber work of the Mill would probably

probably require irrig- tion
a Wind Windmill is good
one on a point of land
jutting out into the sea,
close to the Settlement- In
the Gardens at different
parts of the Island there are
several varieties of useful
Plants which have been
introduced from various
parts of the World, many
of which are admirably
well adapted to the Soil
and the Climate- Coffee
appears to grow well- Ginger
and all other Plants of this
class thrive- Grains are a

well

Nuts. Peaches appear to grow
well. Bananas, Yams, Sweet
Potatoes are easily cultivated,
the common Potatoe grows
but is I believe an uncertain
crop. Maize grows well as
does Rye. Wheat is an uncertain
crop. The Norfolk Island Pine
grows to a great size.
I measured one whose
girth at 5 feet from the
ground was 28 ft 6 inches
was measured which
girthed 36 feet. These Trees
grow on the edge of the
cliffs exposed to the
blast to which they appear
altogether indifferent for

which

While we Retreated at the
Edge of the Cliff we had
all its branches twisted
away from the Sea, and
even its trunk flattened.
a Pine elongates of it,
rises up as straight as
a Mast, and throws out
its branches equally on
every side altogether
regardless of the Gales.
The Sea around the Island
abounds with Fish which
are easily caught with
Hook and Line.

It is evident from
what I have said, that

Norfolk

Norfolk Island, in its soil, climate, position and its capabilities, natural and locations offers advantages to the settler of a character not often met with. There are however several drawbacks. In the first place the anchorage of the Island is bad, the water being deep, and the ground foul; there is also but little shelter from a gale.

In the second place it is out of the track of ships navigating these seas, and must therefore be for some years dependent upon a chance Whaler

or

H.M. Steamer Ship of War
will sail hence from Sydney
to Auckland for the means of
communicating with the rest
of the World.

The distance in time of Norfolk
Island from either Sydney or
Auckland would not on an
average differ much. The actual
distance from Sydney is 900 Miles,
from Auckland 600. In the "Iris"
we ran down to Norfolk Island
in five days, and it took us
4 1/2 days from Norfolk Island
to Auckland, on our return
we were 9 days from Auckland
to the Island and 12 days
from thence to Sydney, but the
delay was caused by a violent
gale from the S West which
we

Crow us to the Northward. I do think that during any season of the year that there would be a leading wind between Auckland and Norfolk Island one way. In the summer the South East Trade would make it a fair wind to Norfolk Island, but it would be a dead beat back. In the Winter the North Westerly wind would bring a vessel down to Auckland quickly, but in returning she would have to beat the whole way. Upon an average I should put the length of the voyage to Auckland and back at about a fortnight. From Sydney to Norfolk Island during the Summer the South East Trade would be

a favorable Wind both going
and coming, as long as the
Vessel was within its limits,
and the voyage backwards
and forwards might be done
in twelve days or less - In the
Winter the Westerly winds
which would carry a vessel
down to the Island in a
short time, would be adverse
to her coming back, and she
would be 3 times 12 days
on the Return voyage, the
average being as in the voyage
to and from Auckland about
a fortnight or 16 days.

I must now say a few
words as to the effects which

the

the entire change of manners
may produce among the new
inhabitants of Norfolk Island.
My stay among them was too
short, and the position in
which I stood with regard
to them, too peculiar to justify
any expression of opinion on
my part as to their general
character. I may however say
that I see no reason to doubt
the justice of the descriptions
given by others of their moral
and religious habits, and of
their kind and affectionate
disposition. They evidently
form the very best foundation
upon which the structure
of a society can be raised.

Mr

over us are bound to use
every means to protect them
from the evil influences to
which the peculiarities of
their present position may
tend to develop, and we
are the more bound to do
this as their present Moral
and religious habits have
not been tested by temptation.
I am afraid that there has
been already a falling off
as regards their habits of
Industry. at Pitcairn Island
their sole dependence for food
was in their manual labour.-
at Norfolk Island they have
had as much stock both
cattle and sheep, that they
have

have substituted an animal
for a vegetable diet.

This has to a certain extent
lessened the obligation to
to resort to the soil for food,
and the facility which they
now possess of purchasing
supplies of flour and Biscuit
with the produce of their sheep
has by withdrawing altogether
the necessity of raising corn,
reduced the amount of land
ever cultivated to that which
is required to provide vegetables
such as Yams, Sweet Potatoes
&c. to eat with their animal
food.

So the more change of diet
no objection could be raised,
indeed it appears almost

to have had beneficial effects
on the health of the people,
but it is the withdrawal
of the only stimulus to active
exertion of which I am afraid;
and the generation of indolent
and sluggish habits which
would be the consequence;
to remedy this, and to supply
a proper stimulus to exertion
an end must be put as soon
as possible to this common
property, in the stock which
is on the Island, a certain
amount of Land must be
appropriated to each family,
and they must be made to
feel and maintain themselves
upon

upon the produce of their own
labor. When this has been done,
and when the mental powers
of the Islanders are developed
by a better system of intellectual
training than has hitherto
been applied to them, it will
be found that Norfolk Island
holds out many opportunities
and inducements to the
industrious and intelligent
of which they will no doubt
avail themselves - at present
the only stimulus to exertion
which the people can
comprehend is the necessity
of providing food and
clothing - as this can now

be

be done with a trifling expenditure of labour, they naturally content themselves with that small amount. I do not consider the labourers to be an idle race, their apparent indolence I consider to proceed from their ignorance of the reward which labour holds out to them - they could hardly be expected to devote themselves to toil which holds out to them the prospect of no adequate return.

Capt. W. D.

3

Copy

Instructions and Advice addressed to the Chief Magistrate of Norfolk Island.

The object of Her Majesty's Government in transferring the Pitcairn Islanders to their present residence were 1st. to put them in a position to maintain their increasing numbers by their own industry, and 2nd. to enable them to keep up so far as the change of circumstances may permit, the peculiar form of Polity under which they had hitherto existed as a community.

It will therefore be the duty of the Chief Magistrate while Administering the affairs of the Colony during the absence of the Governor, to keep these two objects steadily

steadily in view to see that the labor of the Islanders is properly applied to the cultivation of the ground that a sufficient area is brought under cultivation to supply all the probable wants of the community so that it may not be necessary to purchase flour or biscuit from the adjacent Colonies - And while doing this to be careful not to sanction any deviations from the principles which by maintaining a sort of family feeling among the whole of the community have enabled them to live together in peace and harmony up to the present time. The Rules and Regulations which have been submitted by me for the consideration of the community, and have now been issued under the authority vested in me by Her Majesty

Majesty, have been framed in strict accordance with those under which your affairs have hitherto been administered some few rules have been abrogated as having no relation to the state of things now existing and one or two have been added to provide for circumstances contingent upon the position of Norfolk Island in the immediate vicinity of the Colonies of Australia and New Zealand.

I allude specially to the rule which prohibits the introduction upon the Island of — Spirituous or fermented liquors except for purposes purely medicinal. The evils which are forced daily upon my notice as — originating from the use and consequent abuse of these stimulants, are too great not

to make me most anxious to guarantee,
if possible the Inhabitants of Norfolk
Island from them and as none among
You have ever been accustomed to the use
of these Stimulants it can be no possible
hardship that you should be prevented
by legal enactment from indulging a
taste which experience shows does so often
lead to Crime and to Sin
It must however be obvious to every one
that the very altered position in which you
are now placed must eventually render
obligatory many additions to these regulations
Nothing has been said as yet with relation
to the alienation of Land by the Crown
and its transference to individual proprie-
-etors. Nothing to regulate the admission

upon

upon the Citizens of Settlers who may wish to become members of your Community. Nothing to indicate the mode in which the descent of property from Parents to children is to be hereafter regulated &c &c. These with several others are matters which you have hitherto had little occasion to consider, they are questions however which will soon be forced upon your attention they ought not however to be hastily dealt with, or be subjected to the operation of any arbitrary rule the effect of which you might be incapable of comprehending I have therefore left them untouched for the present in order that they might be submitted hereafter to the deliberate consideration of the people themselves guided only by such

advice

advice as the Governor from his position and from the more extended means of information at his disposal, may be qualified to give.

Some advice upon matters of Special Interest to the Community I shall now give, and I shall accompany this with such positive Instructions to the Chief Magistrate as may tend to facilitate several of the arrangements which must very shortly be made.

The present state of Matters on Norfolk Island is I believe altogether incompatible with its prosperity or with the Comfort and Happiness of the People. You appear to be living not on the produce of your own labor but upon your Capital or rather upon that Capital which was handed

over

over to you by the Government for the purpose of being employed reproductively for your own benefit and that of your posterity.

The scabby state of the sheep and the impossibility of dipping them properly may be a sufficient reason for killing them off gradually but unless steps are soon taken to introduce more of this stock and for allowing the cattle to increase the supply of animal food will soon fall short of the wants of the people

The habit which you are acquiring of depending for a large portion of your food upon a source which is entirely independent of any exertions of your own must manifestly lead to the introduction of improvident and idle habits which cannot be too carefully guarded

Appendix

The first thing therefore to be done is to make a position and marked distinction between public and private property - to give to each head of a family an absolute right of property in a certain amount of land and to make him a present of a sufficient number of Cattle &c. to enable him to cultivate that land with advantage supposing him to exercise the ordinary amount of forethought and Industry - when this has been done an end should be put at once and for ever to any gratuitous distribution of food Clothing &c from public funds except perhaps to those who from age infirmity and mental or bodily incapacity are unable to maintain themselves

In

In order to pave the way for this important change the Chief Magistrate will arrange with the Heads of Families and with those unmarried persons who may wish to acquire property of their own, for the selection by each of such an amount of Land, not in any case exceeding 50 Acres in such a position as may seem to them most advantageous -

A rough approximation to the area of a piece of Land may be made by stepping round it and the following table will give the number of paces, each pace being taken at 30 inches, which it will take to include certain area

Area

Area in Acres	No of Poles in circumference	No of Poles in each side of Square
10 Acres	1026	256
20 do	1450	368
30 do	1780	445
40 do	2053	513
50 do	2296	569

Marks should be placed at the corner of these allotments and I will send properly qualified persons to make the necessary Surveys and Plans of the different properties from which the formal Grants will be drawn up and issued by me in pursuance of the powers vested in me by Her Majesty looking however to the object which as I have before stated - the Government had in view in removing the present occupants from Pitcairn to Norfolk Island. I do not think that the granting fee simple to the settler should be altogether unconditional - I do not

not think that it would be desirable to allow the Settlers to sell the Land to persons unconnected with the Island should any one wish to leave the Island, his property should be first offered to Individual Inhabitants and should none be willing to purchase it the Community might be empowered to do so at a valuation.

When the allotments of Land have been selected the following articles may be handed over to each occupant.

1st. A certain number of Cattle Sheep Pigs Poultry &c.

2d. Such tools and Implements as may be necessary to enable him to cultivate his Land

3d. Such an Amount of Corn Potatoes &c &c as may be necessary to

enable

[illegible] Neighbourhood Over
[illegible] his family.

The Amount of Stock should not be too
great as One would do to buy the acres
will I think be ample

Each Proprietor will put a mark upon his
own Stock to enable him to distinguish
it from that of his Neighbour and from that
of the Public, and these Marks should be
notified to the Chief Magistrate and
recorded by him and when once established
should not be allowed to be modified or
altered.

The Stock of Individual Proprietors may
be allowed to run upon the unallotted parts
of the Islands for the present but as it is
evident that this unallotted portion will

Rapidly

rightly divided as fast Families take up Spaces of Land it will be necessary that each proprietor should take early steps to fence in his own Land and to divide it off in such a manner as will enable him to keep his own Stock on his own ground.

It is the more necessary that this should be done as the manure made by the Stock will ultimately be required for the proper Cultivation of the Soil at present it is very rich - but each proprietor will act wisely in looking forward to the period when in order to obtain proper crops it will be necessary to apply manure and in consequence to collect manure for that purpose at once.

H Low

[illegible] should be a strict account of
[illegible] has been issued over to different
individuals, it must be distinctly under-
stood that nothing is to be drawn by any
one from the public store for his private
use without payment for the same at its
full market price

As no individual settler is in a position
to establish a store, it is necessary that
a public store should be maintained
at which Clothing Stores Tools &c, should
be kept for sale a fixed price being
placed upon each article so that every person
may know what he will have to pay.
The Establishment of a Store will entail
the Appointment of a Storekeeper to whom
the charge of all public Stores of every
kind will be handed over. and who will

be

he shall be accountable for them. He shall
have to keep an account against each
individual settler, crediting him with any
payments either in money stock or produce
and debiting him with the costs of any
articles which he may have purchased
from the Store.

The Storekeeper may also be the School-
-Master - The Salary which he will receive
for the performance of those duties together
with the contingent advantages will probably
be sufficient to enable the Community to
secure the services of a competent person.

I have said that the Chief Magistrate
should see that the labour of the Settlers is
properly applied to the cultivation of the ground.
It appears to me that in order to place the Com-
-munity in a position to feed themselves without

reference

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [

any check of this kind will be unavailing
but still then it should be impressed
the present mode of working the ground
with the Hoe is both dilatory and
unsatisfactory it would be as well as
soon as possible to introduce the use of
the Plough. until this is done the labour of
a large portion of the adult Inhabitants
will be expended in the production of food
leaving but little available for the cultivation
of articles which will be useful to exchange
for the products of other Countries
I am not aware however that there is any
person on the Island who knows how to
use a Plough. In the same way the
Islanders are placed in possession of
buildings constructed of stone and plastered
within and without yet they are not as a

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] they have not how to burn lime

to make Mortar, to Plaster Walls and Ceilings

&c. in fact there are several Trades which

ought for the comfort and convenience of

the Inhabitants to be practised on the Island

but of which the present settlers are ignorant.

They have Water and Windmills yet for

want of a competent Millwright and

Smith they must grind their Corn in

Hand Mills.

How then can these immediate and

prospective wants be adequately supplied

With regard to the Millwright and Smith

I do not think it at all improbable that a

competent person might be induced to

settle upon the Island by the grant of

the Water and Windmill subject to a

Condition

condition that he should grind all the
Corn of the Community at a fixed rate
that is as in Canada at a fixed proportion
of the quantity brought to the Mill say
one twelfth. The same person would be
qualified to act as Smith for the repair of
Tools &c & as Wheelwright. Were a Circular
Saw attached to the Mill wheel all the
Timber required for the use of the Community
might be cut up at a cheap rate
For the repair of the houses a Mason and
Plasterer will be required, and a Shoemaker
is very much wanted it may be possible to
induce a few persons of this Stamp to settle on
the Island but beyond these, whose services
may be said to be actually indispensable to

the

[illegible] of the Inhabitants

[illegible] not be disposed to admit of the

introduction of any Strangers

Pending then the Establishment of some

rule as regards this the Chief Magistrate

will understand that he is not to permit

Strangers to remain on the Island or to

occupy except for a short visit any of

the public buildings.

There is one point which it is advisable

to bring at once under the notice of the

people not with a view to any immediate

action but for the purpose of carefully

considering the course which it may be

hereafter be desirable to adopt.

Hitherto the Public Funds have been

adequate to supply the wants of the

Community

Community - the Sale of Work Cattle
live Stock &c has produced a sum
sufficient to cover the expence of purchasing
Flour Clothing &c but this source of
Revenue will very soon be dried up
and it will be necessary to devise some
mode by which those expences which are
properly chargeable upon the general
funds of the Community (which expences
must annually increase) may be adequately
provided for. I mean such expences as pay-
-ment to the Chaplains to the Storekeeper, the
maintenance of Roads and public buildings
the Salary of the Chief Magistrate &c &c -
There are several modes in which this may
be done but I am disposed to think that
to the peculiar constitution of the Society

would be to take the
Income from land, and thus to create
a fund upon which all these payments
would be chargeable. These are the principal
suggestions which I have to make at present
and I do not think that any positive Instructions
save those embodied in this paper will be
required by the Chief Magistrate.
I will conclude them by assuring the Islanders
of the affectionate interest I take in their
welfare and by praying them to remember
that all the blessings which they have received
are Gods gift and are to be employed in
his Service - not necessary by any Special
dedication of them but by striving in every
thing to do his will and to walk in his way.

(Signed) R. Denison

since the above was written I have received from the Reports of the Gentlemen whom I requested to inspect the land under cultivation that the amount is far less than I had anticipated that it does not exceed 12 acres a quantity which even under favorable circumstances would not be sufficient to provide vegetable food for the population of the Island - it would therefore be very desirable to plant as much more land as could be prepared while the weather will admit of this being done but it would be of much more importance that you should take warning by this and be prepared in forthcoming Years to meet the wants of

the

H.M.S. Iris Norfolk Island
13 October 1857.

In compliance with directions from His Excellency Sir Wm Denison K.C.B. to report on the State of the health of the inhabitants of Norfolk Island, I find the amount of sickness is at present limited to five cases of Scrofula and one of Consumption, the latter proceeding from a scrofulous diathesis. - The source of this scrofulous taint may be traced to one Arthur Quintal aged 60, in whose person the disease is strongly developed, and the other cases alluded to occur among his long daughters and grandchildren. From the

Circumstance

No 1

families having twelve children and
upwards (one child having died) among whom
intermarriages are frequent, consanguinity
cannot fail to become more prevalent.

In one case (Absalom Quintal aged
21 a son of Arthur Quintal) the disease
is so far advanced that he cannot be
expected to survive many months. The
case of Consumption is of recent origin and
consequently there is a probability of recovery.

The health of the inhabitants
is remarkably good, and since their
residence in Norfolk Island they have
been exempt from Bilious attacks and
Diarrhoea from which they frequently
suffered while living at Pitcairn Island.

this

may be attributed to their having now an ample supply of Animal food and milk while formerly they subsisted almost entirely on vegetable diet.

It is to be hoped that their present generous diet, comfortable dry houses, good clothing and salubrious climate, may tend much to counteract the increase of Scrofula.

(Sd) Walter Lawrence.
Surgeon.



Return Showing the Number of the different Buildings
of Public Nature, the Rooms in which they are
occupied, and the State of Repair they are in.

Description of House	No. of Rooms	How occupied	State of Repair
Commandant's House and Offices Outbuildings to Do	8 Rooms and Offices 9 Rooms.	Four Rooms and Offices reserved for Governor. Remainder as Residence for the Chaplain.	Roof wants Repair. Gutters out of Order. Ceilings damaged.
Cottage No. 1. formerly Residence Protestant Chaplain	6 Rooms and Outbuildings	Occupied by John Duffett and family, and David Duffett and family	Roof wants Plastering and Ceilings repair & repair.
Cottage No 2 formerly Residence Catholic Chaplain.	4 Rooms and Outbuildings	Occupied by Thursday Oct. Christian and family.	In good Repair.
Cottage No 3. formerly Occupied by Royal Engineers Quarters.	8 Rooms and Outbuildings	Occupied by Rev. G. H. Hobbs and family.	Roof Shingling to Roof and Plastering to Ceilings
Cottage No 4 formerly Commissariat Officers Quarters	6 Rooms and Outbuildings	Occupied by Arthur Dunstal and family	Do .. Do ..

No 1

Cottage

Cottage No 5 formerly Superintendents Quarters.	4 Rooms and Outbuildings	Occupied by William Quintal and family	Roof in bad repair
Cottage No 6 formerly Medical Officers Quarters. Weather boarded building	5 Rooms and Outbuildings of Stone.	Occupied by John Quintal and family.	. . Do. . .
Cottage No 7 formerly Superintendents Quarters No 1.	4 Rooms and Outbuildings	Occupied by Charles D Christian and family	. . . Do. . .
Cottage No 8 formerly Superintendents Quarters No 2.	5 Rooms and Outbuildings	Occupied by Margaret McCoy Widow and family.	. . Do.
Cottage No 9 formerly Superintendent of Works Quarters.	4 Rooms and Outbuildings	Occupied by Isaac Christian and family.	Roof worn Shingling
Cottage No 10 formerly Commissariat Clerks Quarters	4 Rooms and Outbuildings	Occupied by Fred. W Young. Magistrate. and family	In tolerable repair.
Cottage No 11 formerly Commissariat Boats Quarters.	4 Rooms and Outbuildings	Occupied by Simon Young and family	Roof probably requires Shingling

Cottage

Location of Houses	No. of Rooms.	How Occupied	State of Repairs
No. 12 formerly Weather boarded building	3 Rooms and Outbuildings	Occupied by Daniel Quintal wife and family	Requires pinning, shingling and partially painting
Nos. 13 formerly occupied Quarters No. 10.	4 Rooms and Outbuildings	Occupied by A. B. Quintal and family	In good repair.
Servants Quarters No. 1 and 2. a Weather boarded building.	6 Rooms & 2 Kitchens	Occupied by Jacob Christian and family	... Do. ...
Chief Constables Quarters.	4 Rooms	Unoccupied ...	Almost in ruins
Naval Commandants Old Quarters.	3 Rooms Kitchen &c	Occupied by Matthew Quintal, Bachelor and his Sister Sydrai Mc Coy. Widow.	In a very bad state of repair.
Old Superintendents Quarters No. 1 & 6	12 Rooms. 3 double Kitchens &c	Unoccupied.	In pretty good repair.
Servants Quarters No. 1 & 6.	12 Rooms 3 double Kitchens &	... Do.	Requires pinning shingling and Whitening & ceiling.
Servants Quarters No. 7 and 8. Weather boarded buildings.	4 Rooms 2 Kitchens &.	... Do.	Very much out of repair.

... Onslow

Police Quarters (Police Station)	4 Rooms Kitchen &c	Unoccupied	Very much out of repair.
Overseers Quarters (Police Station)	4 Rooms Kitchen &c	Occupied by Philip McCoy and family	Roof, Walls much out of repair.
Overseers Quarters (Police Station)	3 Rooms Kitchen &c	Unoccupied	Very much out of repair.
Overseers Quarters No 14 and 15. weather boarded building	6 Rooms 2 Kitchens &c	Occupied by Moses Young & family and James Quintal & family	In tolerable repair.
Married Constables Quarters No 7 to 12	12 Rooms 12 Kitchens &c	Unoccupied	Roof and Walls very much out of repair.
Police Quarters (Burial Ground)	4 Rooms 1 Kitchen &c	.. Do.	In tolerable repair
Police Quarters (Lime Kiln)	4 Rooms 1 Kitchen &c	Now used for Storing Hides &c	.. Do. ....
Windmill. weather boarded building	(Machinery out of Order.)		Roof in good repair.
Millers and Police Hut (at Windmill)	3 Rooms Kitchen &c	Unoccupied	In a ruinous state.
			Water mill

Description of Houses	No. of Rooms	How occupied	State of Repair
Saw Mill and Men's Quarters	4 Rooms & Cuttle's Room & Kitchen.	Machinery very much out of repair.	
Chief Engineer's Office	4 Rooms &c.	Occupied by Jeffy Christian Widow and family.	Roof wants Plastering.
Engineer Stable . .	4 Stalls &c.	Occasionally used.	In good Repair.
Provision Store and Issuing Room	2 Rooms Cellar &c.	Used as a Store . . .	Do . . . .
Engineer Store and Sawmill	2 Rooms Cellar &c.	. . Do.	. . Do . . . .
Dining Room	1 Room	Used as a Kitchen to Engineer Office	Roof requires to be repaired shingled
Police Office	5 Rooms	Unoccupied . . .	. . Do . . . .
Boats Sheds	2 Compartments & holds 4 Boats	In use	. . . Do . . . .
Boatmen's Pier and Sentry Post.	1 Rough Pier Shed	In use. Sentry Post used as a Canoe Shed.	Slight very much out of repair.
Lumber Yard and Mess Room . . .	. . . . .	Used as a Slaughter house.	In good repair. Gate much damaged.
Bake house and Police Hut. . .	. . . . .	Not in use	In good repair. Cook House

Carpenters Shop	2 Rooms and Shop	Used as Carpenters Shop	very much in need of repair.
Mess Room and Cook house		Not in use	In tolerable repair.
Protestant Chapel and Vestry		In use at present	Requires shingling
Superintendents Office Courthouse &c		Not in use	Do.
Catholic Chapel and Sacristy		Do	Very bad state of repair.
Prisoners Barracks	Centre and 2 Wings with Cells &c	Do	In good state of repair
Police Hut and Guard Room	5 Rooms	Do	Somewhat in need of repair.
Convict Hospital	4 Wards Surgery with 2 Kitchens &c	Do	In good repair
Blacksmiths Shop Wheelwrights & Painters Shops		In use	much out of repair.
Salt House		Do	Requires Shingling
			Dairy Farm

Description of Houses	No. of Rooms	Where occupied	Present Condition
Hospital Ky and Yard	4 Rooms and shed	All in use	Nothing Shed and Ky Ky only of repair
Brick Kiln and Thatch Shed			In good repair
Wooden Hut Government House	2 Rooms		Very much out of repair
Col. Commissary of Separate buildings	82 Cells 11 Rooms & Outbuildings		Most of these buildings are in good repair
Stone Buildings	40 Cells and 5 Rooms & Tank Kay Lobby Work Shops &c		Do
Workers Quarters	2 Rooms and Outbuildings		In good repair
Sawk Mill and Boat Shed (Govt.)			Do
Old Military Barracks formerly Commanding Officers Quarters	5 Rooms & Outbuildings	Occupied by Charles Christian and family	In tolerable repair
Officers Quarters No 1 and 2	5 Rooms and Outbuildings	Occupied by Benjamin Christian & family, and F.C. Hobbs & family	In tolerable repair
Soldiers Barracks	8 Rooms and Outbuildings	Occasionally used for storing Potatoes, Cattle &c	Do Barrack

Officers Quarters Kitchens &c	4 Rooms & Kitchens &c		
Orderly Room Guard Room, Cells, and Bull Alley.	3 Rooms Cells &c		
Post Military Barracks	11 Rooms & Outbuildings	Now occupied by John Adams & family and Jonathan Adams and family	Requires fencing & Shingling & Glass to[illegible]
Medical Officers Quarters and Hospital	2 Kitchens & Outbuildings &c	Unoccupied	In good repair
Soldiers Barracks	10 Rooms &c and Outbuildings	Now used for School purposes	Requiring fencing & Shingling.
			In good repair
Magazine	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . Do . .
Guard Room. Cells, and Engine House	8 Rooms	Unoccupied . . .	. . Do . .
Commissariat Store	3 Stories with Cellars and Outbuildings Sheds &c	In general use . .	. . Do . . Most of the Out Buildings.

Longridge

		Long Ridge Station.	
Superintendents Quarters	4 Rooms & Outbuildings	Occupied by Arthur Dimitel jun. and family	In good repair.
Superintendent's Quarters, & Weather boarded building.	7 Rooms 2 Stores and Outbuildings	Occupied by Thomas Duffett and family	very much out of repair.
Agricultural Office. & weather boarded building.	3 Rooms	Unoccupied	much out of repair.
No 1 Superintendents Quarters. No 1 and 2 and Office. & Weather boarded building.	6 Rooms and Outbuildings	. . D°	all very much out of repair.
Overseers Quarters No 1 and 2. - Weather boarded building.	3 Rooms Kitchen &c	. . D°	. . D° . . .
Overseers Quarters No 3 and 4. Weather boarded building	4 Rooms. 2 Kitchens &c.	. . . . .	. . D° . .
Overseers Quarters No 5 and 6. Weather boarded building.	6 Rooms 2 Kitchens &c	Occupied by William Evans and family	In good repair.
			New Barn

		How Occupied	State of Repair
Hall Room		Used as a Shearing house	In good repair
Old Barn		Not occupied	Almost in
New Stable	12 Stalls &		In excellent Condition
Store and Tool House		Not in use	In a very state of repair
Yard		Do	very much repair.
Store and Bake House		Do	In a very occupied Sta
Cook House		Do	Do
Overseer of Stock Quarters.	3 Rooms & Kitchen	Do	In good repa
Prisoners Barracks 2 Weather boarded building.		Do	Roof require Shingling.
Prisoners Barracks (Mat Building) Weather boarded building.		Do	In tolerable
Prisoners Barracks 3. Weather boarded building		Do	very much repair.
Police Building. Weather boarded.	3 Rooms	Do	In a very bad State of repair
Police Building L.G. Weather boarded	2 Rooms	Do	Do
			Wholly unfit

Description of House	No. of Rooms	How occupied	State of Repair
Blacksmiths and Carpenters Shop			In ruins
Granary		Not in use	In a bad state of repair.
Slaughter House			In ruins

Cascades Station.

Superintendents Quarters. Weather boarded building	3 Rooms and Store.		In ruins
Do Superintendents Quarters. Weather boarded building	6 Rooms	Occupied by John Evans. Serv. and family	Requires fresh shingling.
Do Superintendents Quarters No 2. Weather boarded building.	2 Rooms and Kitchen		Very much out of repair.
Employees Instructors Quarters. Weather boarded building.	9 Rooms and Outbuildings	Now occupied by John Buffett Serv: and family	In very bad State of repair - requires shingling &c
Employees Quarters No 1 and 2.			In ruins.
Cook	3 Rms and Kitchen		Do.

Cook

Name of Building	No. of Rooms	Uses thereof	State of Repair
Guard and Bath House			In ruins
Office and Mess Room			Do
Stables	4 Stalls ea		Sealed & in good repair.
Police Hut. Weather boarded building			Do
Cascade South Military Guard. Weather boarded building	2 Rooms		Do
Landing Place.	1 Strong Crane for hoisting Goods from Boats.		
Silos. for Keeping Grain.	12 at the Settlement Station.		

Acct of Land in Cultivation at Norfolk Island Oct. 1857

Names of Owners	Size	Maize	Potatoes	Sundries
	a r p	a r p	a r p	a r p
Arthur Quintal	0. 1. 12	0. 0. 14½	0. 0. 3½	———
John Quintal	1. 1. 31½	0. 3. 8	0. 1. 27½	0. 0. 36½
Wm & James Quintal	0. 1. 10	0. 0. 6½	0. 1. 3½	———
Abraham, Quintal	0. 2. 22¼	0. 1. 30	0. 0. 22½	0. 0. 10
Francis, Nobbs	1. 2. 13	0. 1. 39	0. 3. 13	0. 1. 1
Fletcher, Nobbs	1. 0. 12	0. 0. 27½	0. 2. 34½	0. 0. 30
Isaac, Christian	0. 1. 31½	0. 0. 5	0. 0 38½	———
Divers Christian	0. 2. 0	0. 1. 5	0. 0. 18	0. 0. 17
Benj. Christian	1. 1. 27	0. 0. 37½	0. 3. 16½	0. 1. 13
Charles Christian	0. 2. 27½	0. 1. 9	0. 1. 10½	0. 0. 8
Thursday. O. Christian	0. 1. 27½	0. 0. 4½	0. 1. 22½	———
David. Buffett	1. 2. 9	0. 1. 25	1. 0. 15	0. 0. 14
John. Buffett	0. 2. 21	0. 1. 3	0. 0. 34	0. 0. 24
Sam[l]. Mc Coy	0. 3. 34	0. 1. 13½	0. 2. 20½	———
Fred[k] Young	0. 1. 2	———	0. 0. 24	0. 0. 18
Moses. Young	0. 0. 5½	———	0. 0. 5½	———
Mayhew. Young	0. 0. 34	———	0. 0. 3½	0. 0. 30½
John. Evans	1. 3 23½	0. 0. 20½	1. 2. 27½	0. 0. 15
Wm. Evans	0. 3. 4	0. 1. 3	0. 2. 1	———
George. Adams	0. 1. 5	———	0. 0. 26½	0. 0. 18½
Jonathan Adams	0. 0. 13½	0. 0. 13½	———	———
Gardens & small patches	3. 0. 13	———	1. 2. 13	1. 2. 0
Total	18. 1. 31	4. 1. 20½	10. 2. 14½	3. 1. 35½

J.C.

Signed H. H. Campbell

Acct of Land in Cultivation at Norfolk Island Oct. 1857

Names of Owners	Rice	Maize	Potatoes	Sundries
	a r p	a r p	a r p	a r p
Arthur Quintal	0. 1. 12	0. 0. 12½	0 0. 3½	———
John Quintal	1. 1. 34	0. 3 8	0. 1. 27½	0. 0. 36½
Wm & Jane Quintal	0. 1. 10	0. 0. 6½	0. 1. 3½	———
Abraham, Quintal	0. 2. 22½	0. 1. 35	0. 0. 22½	0. 0. 10
Francis, Nobbs	1. 2. 13	0. 1. 39	0 3. 13	0 1. 1
Fletcher, Nobbs	1. 0 12	0. 0. 27½	0 2. 34½	0. 0. 30
Isaac, Christian	0. 1. 34½	0. 0. 5	0 0 38½	———
Dinah Christian	0. 2. 0	0. 1. 5	0. 0. 18	0. 0. 17
Benj. Christian	1. 1. 27	0. 0. 34½	0. 3. 16½	0. 1. 13
Charles Christian	0. 2. 27½	0. 1. 9	0 1. 10½	0. 0. 8
Thursday. O. Christian	0. 1. 27½	0. 0. 4½	0. 1. 22½	———
David. Buffett	1. 2. 9	0. 1. 25	1. 0. 15	0. 0. 14
John. Buffett	0. 2. 21	0. 1. 3	0. 0. 34	0. 1. 24
Ann. Mc Coy	0. 3. 34	0. 1. 13½	0. 2. 20½	———
Fred. Young	0. 1. 2	———	0. 0. 24	0. 0. 18
Moses Young	0. 0. 5½	———	0. 0. 5½	———
Mayhew. Young	0. 0. 34	———	0. 0. 32	0. 0. 30½
John. Evans	1. 3 23½	0. 0. 20½	1. 2. 27½	0. 0. 15
Wm. Evans	0. 3. 4	0. 1. 3	0. 2. 1	———
George. Adams	0. 1. 5	———	0. 0. 26½	0. 0. 18½
Jonathan Adams	0. 0. 13½	0. 0. 13½	———	———
Gardens & small patches	3. 0. 13	———	1. 2. 13	1. 2. 0
Total	18. 1. 31	4. 1. 20½	10. 2. 14½	3. 1. 35½

V.C.

Signed W. R. Campbell

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A

List of the Present Inhabitants of Norfolk Island according to their Seniority 30th Sept 1857

Names of Individuals	When born	Social position	
Elizabeth Young nee Hills	1792	Widow	
Mary Christian	1793	Spinster	
Arthur Quintal Sen.	1795	Widower	
Dinah Quintal nee Adams	1796	Widow	
Dorothy Buffett " Young	1797	Married	
Rachel Evans " Adams	1797	Married	
Hannah Young " "	1800	Widow	
George Adams (last child of the 1st generation	1804	Widower	
Sarah Robbs nee Christian	1810	Married	
Matthew Quintal	1813	Bachelor	
Maria Quintal nee Christian	1815	Married	
Peggy Christian " "	"	Widow	
Arthur Quintal junior	1816	Married	
William Quintal	1817	Married	
Charles Christian	1818	Married	
Thursday October Christian	1820	Married	
John Quintal, Senior	1821	Married	
Martha Quintal nee Quintal	1822	Married	
Margaret McCoy " Christian	1822	Widow	
George Martin Frederick Young	1822	Married	
Charlotte Christian nee Quintal	1822	Married	
Simon Young	1823	Married	
John Buffett Sen. came to reside	10 Dec. 1823	Married	
John Evans Sen. came to reside	10 Dec. 1823	Married	
Phebe Adams nee Quintal	25 April 1824	Married	

Names of Individuals	When born	Social Position	
Dinah Quintal nee Young	26 Nov. 1824	Married	
Thomas Russette	3 Janry 1825	Married	
Mary Christian nee Young	28 Janry 1825	Married	
Isaac Christian	26 April 1825	Married	
James Quintal	9 July 1825	Married	
John Russette jun.	21 July 1826	Married	
Elizabeth Russette nee Young	8 Sept. 1826	Married	
Samuel Mc Coy	23 Oct. 1826	Batchelor	
Abraham Blatchley Quintal	31 Janry 1827	Married	
Caroline Adams nee Quintal	21 July "	Married	
John Adams	10 Nov. "	Married	
William Mayhew Young	4 Dec. "	Bachelor	
David Russette	27 May 1828	Married	
Mary Young nee Russette	14 Oct. "	Married	
Lemima Young	31 do "	Spinster	
Albina Young nee Mc Coy	12 Nov. "	Married	
George Henry Robbs (came to reside)	5 do "	Married	
Jonathan Adams	3 Janry 1829	Married	
John Valentine Mansell Evans	12 do "	Bachelor	
Louisa Russell nee Quintal	7 March "	Married	
Ruth Quintal	8 May "	Spinster	
Miriam Christian nee Young	30 Augt. "	Married	
Moses Young	30 Septr. "	Married	
Martha Russette nee Young	19 Janry 1830	Married	
Robert Pitcairn Russette	26 March "	Bachelor	
Rebecca Evans nee Christian	7 April "	Married	
Josiah Chester Adams	19 June "	Bachelor	
William Evans	8 Augt. "	Married	
Philip Mc Coy	18 Augt. "	Married	
Charles Driver Christian	12 do 1831	Married	
Benjamin Claudius Christian	30 May 1832	Married	

Names of Individuals	When born	Social Position	
Dorcas Young	16 Sept. 1832	Spinster	
Lydia Mc Coy nee Young (Twins)		Widow	
Mary Young nee Evans	17 Jany 1833	Married	
Elija Christian nee Quintal	11 June "	Married	
Fletcher Christian Robbs	1 Sept. "	Married	
Ellen Quintal nee Robbs	30 Augt. 1834	Married	
Jacob Christian	24 Sept. "	Married	
Susan Robbs nee Quintal	5 Nov. "	Married	
Sarah Mc Coy nee Quintal	5 April 1835	Married	
Priscilla Quintal nee Christian	7 Augt. "	Married	
Francis Mason Robbs	6 Sept. "	Married	
Edward Buffett	27 Nov. "	Bachelor	
George Francis Mason Evans	23 Dec. "	Bachelor	
Henry Joshua Quintal	17 Jany 1836	Bachelor	
Absolom Quintal	17 June "	Bachelor	
Jane Agnes Robbs	6 Oct. "	Spinster	
Polly Christian	10 Nov. "	Spinster	
Ellen Quintal	4 Febry 1837	Spinster	
Jane Mc Coy	10 July "	Spinster	
Dinah Quintal nee Evans	6 Augt. "	Married	
Caleb Quintal	"	Bachelor	
Nathaniel Quintal	7 Nov. "	Bachelor	
Maria Lucy Christian nee Christian	13 June 1838	Married	
Ann Naomi Robbs	4 July "	Spinster	
Diana Mc Coy	11 Augt. "	Spinster	
Maria Christian nee Quintal	14 Nov. "	Married	
John Quintal jun	23 Dec. "	Married	
Joseph Quintal	5 July 1839	Bachelor	
Martha Evans	12 do "	Spinster	
James Mingate Houston Robbs	22 Sept. "	Bachelor	
Catherine Christian	3 Nov. "	Spinster	

Names of Individuals	When born	Social Position	
Isabella Emily Christian	13 Oct. 1839	Spinster	
Louisa Victoria Rose Quintal	30 do "	Spinster	
Harriet Augusta Robbs nee Quintal	30 April 1840	Married	
John Quintal 3d	4 Jany 1841		
Cornelius Quintal	27 June "		
Andrew Christian	4 July "		
Agnes Christian	6 Octr "		
Mary McCoy	11 do "		
Matilda Quintal	17 do "		
Rhoda Quintal	22 July 1842		
Oliver Macy Quintal	10 Octr "		
Adeline Sophia Christian	8 Decr "		
Albert Christian	31 March 1843		
Mary Quintal	16 April "		
George Edwin Coffin Robbs	5 May "		
Keziah Quintal	31 do "		
Stephen Christian	5 Octr "		
Sarah McCoy	16 Novr "		
Polly Adams	16 May 1844		
Edward Quintal	4 Augt "		
Gilbert Christian	9 Septr "		
Elias Christian	7 Jany 1845		
Ephraim Christian	15 Feby "		
Semina Sarah Robbs	13 May "		
Nathan Christian	26 June "		
James Angels McCoy	4 Septr "		
Henry Samuel Hunt Christian	28 Octr "		
Gilbert Warren Lyth Adams	28 Novr "		
Frederick Lorenzo Fisher Young	17 Jany 1846		
Abby Louisa Faber Quintal	27 May "		
Eleanor Clotilda Christian	19 July "		

Names of Individuals	When born		
Ephraim Downs Christian	3 Augt. 1826		
Emma Young	18 Septr. "		
Edmund Joseph Napoleon Quintal	11 Novr. "		
Alfred Augustine Robbs	27 do "		
Harriet Melissa McCoy	3 May 1827		
Henry Seymour Buffett	7 do "		
William B Swain Christian	24 do "		
Byron Stanley Mitchell Adams	1 Octr. "		
Eliza Palmer Young	2 Novr. "		
Almira Emeline Christian	24 Decr. "		
Helen Amelia Quintal	7 Feby 1828		
Cordelia Ruth Christian	30 March "		
Sydney Herbert Robbs	27 May "		
Alice Sophia McCoy	8 July "		
George Calvin Clifton Adams	15 Novr. "		
Mary Elizabeth Young	16 Janry 1829		
George Webbs Adams	19 April "		
Rachel Hope Quintal	24 March "		
Eveline Helen Buffett	22 July "		
Isaac Godfrey Christian	28 do "		
Hannah Quintal	30 Octr. "		
Abigail Leah Christian	21 do "		
Lucy Anne Hagar Christian	28 do "		
Eliza Seabury Adams	20 Decr. "		
Robert Young	6 Janry 1830		
Charles Carleton Cedar Young	20 April "		
Robert Charles Grant Young	18 Septr. "		
Mary Anne McCoy	8 Janry 1831		
Frances Adelaide Quintal	21 do "		
Mary Isabel Adams	27 April "		
Fairfax Moresby Mitchell Quintal	13 July "		

Names of Individuals	When born		
Joseph Allen McClure Russell	5th Augt. 1851		
Thomas Austin Russell	5 Septr. "		
Julia Adeline Trimtal	15 do "		
Leonard Elliott Wood Christian	17 Octr. "		
William Ward Dillon Adams	28 do "		
Sarah Clara Trimtal	5 Novr. "		
Julia Anna Christian	9 do "		
Benjamin Stanley Young	13 Decr. "		
Emily Wellesley Christian	30 Jany 1852		
John Forrester Young	13 June "		
Maria Edith McCoy	26 Augt. "		
Mary Emily Christian	3 Octr. "		
Augusta Rose Adams	27 Jany 1853		
Rebecca Hohman Ascension McCoy	5 May "		
Fortescue Mousby Russell	12 do "		
Henry Charles Christian	20 do "		
Elizabeth Hohman Adams	31 do "		
John Mousby Adams Trimtal	28 June "		
Emily Evangeline Russell	14 July "		
William Henry Hohman Christian	9 Augt. "		
Rosaline Amelia Young	13 do "		
Ernest Heywood Christian	5 Octr. "		
George Parkin Christian	16 do "		
Mary Ellen Olivia Russell	31 Jany 1854		
Angeline Ophelia McCoy	3 July "		
Jonathan Lorenzo Adams	24 Augt. "		
Agnes Laura Evans	2 Septr. "		
Charles Richard Hohman Christian	31 Octr. "		
Kathleen Laura Robbs	20 Decr. "		
Rachel Emily Young	26 do "		
Charles Allen Christian	25 March 1855		

Mary Louisa Quintal Amelia Rosamond Quintal } Twins	29 March 1855		
Colin William Lyndsay Russell	3 May "		
Mary Anne Young	5 June "		
Daniel Christian	27 July "		
Nancy Alice Quintal	24 Sept^r "		
William Henry Hodgson Evans	29 Oct^r "		
Marianne Selina Russell	4 Feby 1856		
Sarah Grace Young	9 do "		
Henry Stephen Fremantle Quintal	5 March "		
Reuben Denton Christian	9 May "		
Priscilla Pitcairn Quintal	19 April "		
Eliza Louisa Nobbs (first child born on Norfolk Island)	16 June "		
Lucy Emily Christian	27 July "		
Arabella Amy Mc Coy	29 do "		
John Bayles Heasley Adams	28 Aug^t "		
Frederick Young	4 Oct^r — "		
John Augustine Russell	3 Feby 1857		
Henry Charles Davy Russell	12 do — "		
Hugo Beaumont Barnaby Quintal	1 March — "		
Alice Henrietta Florence Nobbs	12 do — "		
Elizabeth Laidley Christian	27 April — "		
Phebe Annabella Adams	4 May — "		
George Edward Selwyn Young	25 do — "		
Maria Angelina Evans	30 do — "		
John Matthew Patterson Quintal	22 July — "		
George Augustus Selwyn Christian	25 do — "		
Sarah Eliza Christian	23 Aug^t — "		
Caroline Lucy Christian	23 Sept^r — "		
Russell	27 do — "		
Quintal	29 do — "		
Christian	Octr 4th — "		

Alphabetical List of the Families

Residing on Norfolk Island with the number in each

Oct. 6th 1857

Adams George Westlemir
. Josiah Bachelor
. Jonathan and
. Phebe his wife
Issue
. Calvin
. Seabury
. Isabel
. Martha Augusta
. Jonathan
. Phoebe
Total 10

. John and
. Caroline his wife
Issue
. Gilbert
. Polly
. Byron
. George
. William
. Elizabeth
. John
Total 9

Bussett John Senr. &
. Dorothy his wife
Issue
. Robert Bachelor
. Edward — do —

Russell Thomas &
. Louisa his wife
Issue
. Mary
. Selina
. 1 Not baptized
Total 5

. John junior &
. Betsey his wife
Issue
. Henry
. Evangeline
. Joseph
. Colin
. Eveline
. John
Total 8

. David &
. Martha his wife
Issue
. Thomas
. Fortescue
. Henry
Total 5

Christian Charles &
. Charlotte his wife
Issue

Christian Catherine
" Andrew
" Adeline
" Gilbert
" Eleanor
" Cordelia
" Hagar
" Emily
" William
" Charles
" George
Total 13

" Thursday &
" Mary his wife
Issue
" Agnus
" Albert
" Elias
" Alphonso
" Anna
" Ernest
" Daniel
" Elizabeth
Total 10

" Isaac &
" Miriam his wife
Issue
" Henry
" Emmeline
" Isaac
" Leonard
" George
" Reuben
" one unbaptized

Christian Benjamin &
" Eliza his wife
Issue
" Mary
" Richard
" Sarah
Total 5

" Charles Driver &
" Lucy his wife
Issue
" Lucy
Total 3

" Peggy Widow
Issue
" Polly
" Emily
" Stephen
" Rathan
" William
" Abigail
Total 7

" Jacob and
" Maria his wife
Issue
" Henry
" 1 unbaptized
Total 4

Evans John &
" Rachael his wife
Issue
John

Evans George
" Martha
Total 5

" William &
" Rebecca his wife
Issue
" Laura
" William
" Maria
Total 5

Mc Coy Margaret, Widow
Issue
" Jane
" Diana
" Mary
" Sarah
" Samus
" Harriet
" Sophia
" Mary
" Rebecca
Total 10

" Samuel Bachelor

" Philip &
" Sarah his wife
Issue
" Maria
" Angeline
" Arabella
Total 5

Robbs George &
" Sarah his wife
Issue
" Jane
" Ann
" Johnston
" Edwin
" Semina
" Alfred
" Sydney
" Alice
Total 10

" Fletcher &
" Susan his wife
Issue
" Kathleen
" Elijah
Total 4

" Francis &
" Augusta his wife
Total 2

Printal Widow Sen. Widower
Issue
" Ruth
" Nathaniel
" Joseph
" Cornelius
" Mary
" Absolom
Total 7

Quintal Dinah, Widow
Issue
Henry
Caleb
Emma
Total 4

Arthur Senior &
Martha his wife
Issue
Victoria
Rhoda
Edward
Edmund
Rachel
Julia
Hugo
Total 9

John Senior &
Dinah his wife
Issue
Matilda
Keziah
Hannah
Sarah
Alice
Total 7

Abraham &
Esther his wife
Issue
Fairfax

Quintal John
Henry
Total 5

William &
Maria his wife
Issue
Ellen
John
Oliver
Abby
Helen
Rosamond
Frances
Mary
Unbaptized
Total 11

James &
Priscilla his wife
Issue
Priscilla
Matthew
Total 4

John &
Dinah his wife
Total 2

Young Hannah, Widow
Issue
Jemima
Total 2

Young Frederick &
Mary his wife
Issue
Charles
John
Emily
Frederick
Total 6

Simon &
Mary his wife
Issue
Lorenzo
Elijah
Robert
Benjamin
Rosalmi
Mary
George
Total 9

Elizabeth, Widow
Issue
William
Dorcas
Lydia
Total 4

Moses &
Albina his wife
Issue
Elizabeth
Charles

Young Sarah
Total 5

Smittal Matthew
Christian Ephraim
Mary
Total 3

Total number of
Inhabitants 212

Duplicate

Norfolk Island

No: 5

Government House
Sydney 28th Oct. 1857

Sir,

I have great pleasure in informing you that I have been enabled to visit Norfolk Island.

2. The adjournment of the Legislature of New South Wales for six weeks, in consequence of the change of Ministry reported in my Despatch No: 128 dated 8 September last, gave me an opportunity of which I was very glad to avail myself. — Captain Loring C.B. having placed Her Majesty's Ship

The Right Honorable
Henry Labouchere

Sir

"Iris" at my disposal, I embarked
at Sydney on the 17th Sept., and
having visited Norfolk Island
and New Zealand, I returned to
Sydney on the 27th October,

3. On my arrival at Norfolk
Island I found that the people
were without either flour or Biscuit,
their vegetable food would have been
limited for some months to come to
unripe potatoes, had I not been
able to procure supplies for them.
I therefore decided to continue
my voyage to New Zealand for
this purpose, and for that of
establishing a connection with
some merchant at Auckland,

through

through whom the Islanders might dispose of any articles they might have for sale, as well as to purchase such supplies as they might require.

4. I succeeded in inducing a Merchant to send down to Norfolk Island a small Schooner freighted with various articles, a list of which had been furnished to me by the Chief Magistrate, for which articles and for some shipped on board the "Iris", he was to be paid out of the proceeds of the Wool, Tallow and Hides, which the Islanders were in a position to dispose of.

5. On my arrival at Norfolk

Island.

Island I called a meeting of the
Inhabitants; and having read
my Commission to them, I caused
it, together with the general
Instructions issued for my guidance,
to be entered in the Book containing
the Laws of the Settlement. — These
Laws, many of which were altogether
inapplicable to the present circum-
stances of the people, I carefully
revised; and having inserted
one or two applicable to their
present position, I called a
meeting of the inhabitants; — and
having given a clear explanation
of every clause or paragraph to
them, and having ascertained from
them that the changes made were

in

in accordance with their views,
I formally repealed the old
Regulations and enacted those,
a copy of which I enclose herewith.
Gov. Gordon
I thought it better to limit myself
to the reenactment in a clear and more
precise form of most of their old
rules and to the introduction of
such special and particular
Enactments as might commend
themselves to the feelings and
understanding of all, than to
commence with the enactment
of Laws bearing upon a state of
society which has nothing analogous
to it in the rest of the world, and
as to the advantages of which I
could hardly expect to be a judge.

I

6. I forward copies of the Commissions which I have given under the Great Seal of the Colony to the Chief Magistrate and his two Councillors, - a mark of distinction which they appreciate very highly.

7. I shall in a future Despatch give a full account of the state of the settlement, and shall submit some propositions which I consider to be essential to the satisfactory completion of the Experiment made upon this interesting people.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant

W Denison

Duplicate

Norfolk Island

No. 5

Sydney 28 Oct. 1857

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW SOUTH WALES

Government Gazette

OF FRIDAY, 30 OCTOBER, 1857.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 160.] FRIDAY, 30 OCTOBER. [1857.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR NORFOLK ISLAND.

WHEREAS by an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 24th day of June, 1856, power was given to the Governor of Norfolk Island, to make Laws for the order, peace, and good government of the said Island: And whereas it was further ordered by Her Majesty, in Council, that until annulled by competent authority, all Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations,—Civil and Ecclesiastical,—which may be in force within the said Island, at the time of the Proclamation of the aforesaid Order in Council, shall continue in force, subject only to such changes as shall be rendered necessary consequent on the changes of Government: Now, therefore, I, William Thomas Denroche, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of New South Wales and its Dependencies, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Governor of Norfolk Island, do, in pursuance of the power vested in me, declare and enact as follows:

1. All Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations, which have been and are in force within the Island called Norfolk Island, are hereby repealed and cancelled.

2. The Executive Government of Norfolk Island, during the absence of the Governor, shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate and [illegible] Assistants or Councillors, to be elected annually by the community as hereinafter directed.

3. The Chief Magistrate [illegible] the Island; he shall be the presiding Magistrate of the Bench of Magistrates; and he shall [illegible] years.

4. The election of the Chief Magistrate and Assistants or Councillors shall take place [illegible] every year.

6. Every person [illegible] upon the Island for six months, who has attained the age of twenty years, and who has taken [illegible], shall be entitled to vote at the election of the Chief Magistrate and Councillors.

7. The Chaplain shall preside at the election, and shall open the proceedings with prayer; in case of an equality of votes for two Candidates, he shall be entitled to give a casting vote; he shall not himself be eligible for the office of Chief Magistrate or Councillor.

8. The election of the Chief Magistrate and Councillors will be notified to the Governor with the least possible delay, and Commissions under the Great Seal of the Colony, will be issued to them, authorising them to act as Magistrates in carrying out all Laws and Ordinances. It is, however, to be understood, that the Chief Magistrate and Councillors, when duly elected, will be fully authorised to act as Magistrates, pending the receipt of their Commissions.

9. The Chief Magistrate and the Councillors will enter upon the duties of their office on the first day of the year, on which day the Chaplain will administer to each of them, in the presence of the people, the Oath of Allegiance and of Office, as hereinafter specified.

10. The Chief Magistrate will see that all the Laws and Regulations of the Island are properly carried out;—he will carry into effect all the Instructions he may receive from the Governor;—he will convene and preside at all public meetings, with the exception of that for the election of Magistrates;—he will receive and account for all fines that are imposed;—he will superintend the execution of all public works;—he will correspond with the Governor during the absence of the latter from the Island;—and he will be the medium through which all the public business of the Colony will be conducted. All purchases on account of the public will be made by him; and he will keep an accurate account of the receipts and expenditure of the Public Funds.

11. The Councillors will assist the Chief Magistrate with their advice, when called upon to do so; they will attend at all public meetings, and will take notes of the proceedings, the record of which, when entered in a book provided for the purpose, will be verified by their signatures, and that of the Officer presiding.

12. Should the Chief Magistrate die, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of his office, the Senior Councillor will act as Chief Magistrate till the next election, even although he should not be of sufficient age to offer himself as a candidate for the office.

13. The Governor, or in his absence the Chief Magistrate, will, in cases where he may conceive the public good to be involved, have a right to summon to his assistance any or all of the inhabitants of the Colony; this summons must be immediately obeyed, under penalty of a fine, the amount of which will be determined by the Chief Magistrate and his Councillors, or, should their decision be appealed against, by a Jury.

14. Should it appear to the Chief Magistrate that any change in, or addition to the Laws or Regulations of the Island are required, he will first consult with his Councillors, and should it appear to the three, or to a majority of the three, that such a change or addition is advisable, notice will be given to the community of the intention of the Chief Magistrate to submit such change or such new rule for their consideration at a public meeting to be held within fourteen days of the date of the Notice.

15. At such public meeting, the nature of the proposed change or addition, and the reasons for it, will be explained to the meeting by the Magistrate and Councillors, and the people present will be invited to express their opinion upon it. After the explanation and discussion, the persons present will be called upon to vote for or against the proposition, and a list of the number in favour of or against the measure will be recorded on the minutes of the proceedings.

16. No repeal of any Law or Regulation will be valid, until confirmed by the Governor; but a new Law or Regulation may be acted on, when it has been approved of by a public meeting, without such confirmation, should it refer to a subject of immediate importance. In all cases the result of the proceedings of public meetings, whether for the repeal of old laws or the enactment of new, will be forwarded to the Governor, with as little delay as possible, for his confirmation or approval.

17. The Chief Magistrate will have primary jurisdiction in all matters of dispute, whether between the Inhabitants of the Island themselves, or between them and such persons as may visit

the Island, and whether such dispute should have reference to offences against the person, or to questions of property, he will adjudicate between the parties to the best of his judgment, and endeavour to induce them to come to an understanding.

18. Should his efforts be unavailing, he will call for the assistance of his Councillors, and the whole case will be gone into before the three Magistrates, a record of their proceedings being kept. The decision of the Magistrates shall be final, in all cases where the property at issue does not exceed fifty shillings in value, or in cases of common assault, when they are empowered to inflict a fine not exceeding ten shillings.

19. Should the case be of a more serious character, and should the parties be unwilling to submit to the adjudication of the Magistrates, a Jury consisting of seven Elders will be summoned, and the whole case having been submitted to them, their decision will be final.

20. The power of the Jury will extend to the decision of all questions of disputed property, of all cases of theft, and of aggravated assault, if not accompanied with danger to life or limb; but all offences of a more serious character will be reserved for the consideration of the Courts of Justice, in Sydney, a full statement of such cases, as investigated by the Magistrates, will be forwarded to the Governor, with as little delay as possible, who will give the necessary directions with reference to them.

21. The Jury will be entitled to receive an allowance for the number of hours during which they may have to sit, the hour being considered equivalent to one-eighth of a day's work.

22. The expenses of the witnesses whom it may be necessary to summon will be paid at the same rate.

23. The punishment which a Jury is competent to award will be limited to a fine, the amount of which will not in any case exceed ten pounds. The offender will have the amount of the fine recorded against him, and will be called upon to liquidate it, either by a direct payment in money or produce, or by so many days labour upon any public work.

24. In all cases of dispute between individuals, the Jury will decide which party is to pay costs.

25. When the offence committed is of a public character, the guilty party shall pay all costs, in addition to any punishment which the Jury may award; should, however, the party accused be declared innocent, the expenses shall be paid out of the Public Funds.

26. In case of any wilful damage done to property, it will rest with the Jury to decide whether, in addition to payment for the damage done, a fine should not be imposed;—the amount of such fine will not exceed forty shillings, and the whole amount will be paid into the Public Chest.

27. In cases of assault, or more generally of offences against the person, it will be competent to the Jury in awarding the punishment, to appropriate a certain proportion of the fine, not in any case exceeding one-half, to the aggrieved person.

28. The Chief Magistrate will keep a list of all males who shall have arrived at the age of 25 years; these persons shall be termed Elders, and from these the Juries shall be selected as hereinafter directed.

29. When a Jury has to be selected, tickets containing all the names of the Elders will be placed in a bag, from which seven tickets will be drawn by the Chief Magistrate in the presence of the Councillors and the parties in the case. The seven Elders whose names have been thus drawn will form the Jury. Should any objection be raised by either of the parties to the name of any of the Jury, the reasonableness of such objection will be decided by the Chief Magistrate and Councillors, and, if affirmed, other names will be drawn from the bag to complete the number of the Jury.

30. Any person refusing to serve on a Jury, without reasonable cause shown, shall be fined Ten Shillings.

31. It will be competent to the Governor, and to him only, to remit such portions of the fines imposed as may be payable to the Public Chest.

32. All persons will send their children to school when they have attained the age of six years, and from that time will cause them to attend regularly, till they have attained the age of fourteen years. The hours of attendance being from Nine a.m. to Two p.m. every day, except

holidays and festivals; no excuse for non-attendance will be admitted, except sickness or family bereavement; and with regard to sickness, if it should be alleged as an excuse for more than two consecutive days, the Chaplain must certify to the fact. A fine of sixpence per diem will be imposed upon every child whose absence from school is unauthorized.

33. A payment of Ten Shillings per annum shall be made by parents or guardians for every child who is of an age to attend school; this amount shall be collected by the Chief Magistrate, and paid without deduction to the Schoolmaster, to whom, also, all the fines for non-attendance shall be paid.

34. Care will be taken to secure the services of a properly qualified Schoolmaster, who will be placed under the general superintendence of the Chaplain.

35. No beer, wine, or spirituous liquor of any kind shall be landed upon the Island except such as may be wanted for medical purposes, and this will be placed among the other medical stores in charge of the Chaplain, to be issued by him at his discretion,—all issues to be noted in the register.

36. Should any beer, wine, or spirits be landed, or found in possession of any person on the Island, (whether such person be an inhabitant of the Island or a visitor,) the vessels containing the same will be immediately destroyed, and the contents thrown away; the person in whose possession these articles are found will be liable to a fine of forty shillings.

37. Any person convicted before a Magistrate of using obscene or profane language shall pay a fine not exceeding forty shillings or less than five shillings.

38. Any person convicted before a Magistrate of bearing false witness, or slandering another, shall pay a fine not exceeding forty shillings, or less than five shillings.

39. In all cases where the Magistrates or a Jury have sentenced an offender to pay a fine, the parents or guardians of such offender, should his age not exceed fifteen years, shall be liable for the amount of the fine.

FORM of OATH to be taken by the Chief Magistrate and Councillors before admission to Office.

I, *A. B.*, do swear that I will bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and that I will to the best of my ability perform the duties of [*Chief Magistrate, or of Councillor and Magistrate, as the case may be,*] of Norfolk Island. So help me God.

W. DENISON.

Norfolk Island,
14th *October*, 1857.

SYDNEY:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM HANSON, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
Phillip-street, 30th October, 1857.

Norfolk Dalton

Victoria by the Grace
of God, of the United
Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland
Queen, Defender of the
Faith, and so forth:

To all to whom these Presents
shall come greeting:

To

Esquire

Know ye that We have
appointed you to be one
of Our Commissioners and
Magistrates in Our County
of

lk

of Norfolk Island, either
alone or with any one
or more of Our Magistrates
as are now or shall hereafter
be commissioned by Us
in that behalf, to Keep
and cause to be Kept
all Laws, Ordinances, and
Statutes in force within
Our said Colony; for the
punishing of offenders, the
preservation of the Peace,
and for the quiet rule,
welfare, and good government
of Our people in Our said
Colony: and to hear, examine,
and discharge all the

powers

Powers, authorities, and
duties belonging or
pertaining to the Office
of a Councillor and
Magistrate in Our said
Colony.

Witness Our Trusty and
Well-beloved Sir William
Maine Denison, Knight
Commander of the Most
Honorable Order of the
Bath, Governor General
in and over all Our
Colonies of New South
Wales, Tasmania, Victoria,
South Australia, and
Western Australia, and

Captain

Legislature framed and formed
for the Government of Our Territory of
Norfolk Island and its
Dependencies, and formed
of Norfolk Island at the
Government House in Norfolk
Island this Fourteenth day
of October in the Twenty
first year of Our Reign;
and in the Year of Our
Lord One thousand eight
hundred and fifty seven.

Norfolk Island

Whereas it has pleased Her Most Gracious Majesty, in pursuance of the Powers vested in Her by the Act of Parliament 18 and 19 Victoria Cap 56 to separate Norfolk Island from the Colony of New Zealand (now called Tasmania) and to constitute it a distinct and separate settlement.

And Whereas it has further pleased Her Most Gracious Majesty by Order of Council dated 24th day of June 1856

to

to constitute and appoint
the Governor and Commander
in Chief for the time being
over the Colony of New South
Wales to be Governor of Norfolk
Island. and to confer upon
the said Governor full power
and authority to constitute
and appoint Judges, Justices
of the Peace and other necessary
Officers and Magistrates in the
said Island. Now therefore
I Sir William Moses Daniell
Knight Commander of the
Most Honorable Order of the
Bath. Governor General in
and over all Her Majesty's
Colonies of New South Wales,

Tasmania

Lieutenant Victoria, South
Australia and Western Australia
and Captain General and
Governor in Chief of the
Territory of New South Wales
and its Dependencies and
Vice Admiral of the same
and Governor of Norfolk
Island - in virtue of the
powers vested in me by
Her Most Gracious Majesty
to constitute and appoint
you
to be Chief Magistrate with
full power and authority
within the limits of the
said Island and its
Dependencies to adopt all
lawful

lawful measures and perform
all lawful acts which may
be necessary for the peace,
order, and good government
of the same - guiding and
governing yourself throughout
by such instructions as
you have received or may
hereafter receive from time
to time from me, or from
such person as may be duly
appointed by Her Majesty to
be the Governor of the
said Norfolk Island.

Given under my hand
and the seal of the
Colony of Norfolk
Island

Island at

this day of

in the Year

of Our Lord One

thousand eight

hundred and fifty

Extract of a Report from
Mr Murdoch to Mr Elliot
dated 6th December 1858

"We have since been
pursuing our search for the
handicraftsmen mentioned
by Sir W Denison, but as
there is great difficulty in
selecting persons suitable
for so peculiar a settlement,
we have hitherto been without
success.

3 In regard to the
proposed expenditure of the
Fund in the hands of the

Committee it was stated in the Report above referred to, that the passages for Mr Rapiter's Wife, Children, and Servant would probably cost about £70 - and that it was intended to request Mr Rapiter to furnish a List of the Articles which he would require for teaching, which might properly be purchased out of that Fund also. Mr Rapiter accordingly furnished the enclosed List, a Copy of which was forwarded to the Committee

on

on the 4th Ultimo. The cost of the Articles in this List would be £34. 17. 3.

4 In addition to the above charges which amount together to a little more than £100 there will be the passages of the other 4 Emigrants applied for by Sir W Denison, the expence of which cannot be ascertained till the men are selected and the numbers in their families known. Those passages, however, are not likely

to cost less than £200. The whole expenditure therefore which we can already foresee as likely to be a charge on the Fund, should the Committee consent so to apply it, is something over £300. After deducting that sum the balance in the hands of the Committe would scarcely be more than it would be wise for the present to retain, to meet contingencies which are certain to arise, but which cannot be foreseen."

Duplicate

Norfolk Island

No. 6

Dup. rec'd 18 Jan. 1858

Government House

Sydney 30th. Oct. 1857

Sir,

In my Dispatch No. 5 dated 28th. instant, I mentioned my intention of forwarding a full account of the State of the Settlement of Norfolk Island, and of submitting some suggestions which appear to me to be essential to the satisfactory establishment of the Pitcairn Islanders in their new home. I think I shall best attain the object I have in view of giving you

The Right Honorable

Henry Labouchere

you a clear idea of the character of the Islanders, - of their power of availing themselves of the advantages which have been already placed within their reach, - and of the amount of assistance which they still require, - by forwarding an abstract of my Journal, together with copies of the various Returns and Reports which I caused to be prepared. From an inspection of these you will be in a position to judge of the correctness of the opinions expressed and the suggestions made in this Despatch.

2. I forward herewith :-

1st An abstract of my Journal.

2d

2d. A nominal return of the Inhabitants of the Island, giving their ages, Sex, &c.

3d. a Report from the Surgeon of the "Iris" of the general State of health of the Islanders.

4th. An abstract of a Return, showing the State of repair and mode of occupation of all the buildings in the Island.

5th. A Return of the amount of Land under cultivation, and showing the number and size of the Allot-ments, and the nature of the Crop.

6th. A Paper addressed by me to the Chief Magistrate, containing one or two specific instructions for his guidance, and such advice as under the present circumstances of the

Settlement

Settlement I thought likely to prove generally useful.

3. I will now proceed to give a general sketch of the condition of these people; and to explain how it is, that having had so much done for them more is still required to enable them to avail themselves of the advantages of their position. — The Pitcairn Islanders, 194 in number, landed on Norfolk Island in June 1856, that is about 16 months ago. They were furnished with provisions sufficient to maintain them until they could bring a sufficient amount of land into cultivation to support themselves. Seed and Plants were furnished to

them

them; they were placed in possession of very good houses affording an ample amount of accommodation for themselves and their families,- a much larger amount, indeed, than they would have thought necessary had they been called upon to construct residences for themselves. They were provided with a large quantity of Stock,- Cattle and Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry &c. All kinds of Tools, and Implements were furnished to them. They have a Water Mill and a Windmill for grinding Corn. They have Carts and Drays, Horses and Bullocks, Harness &c. They have Boats and fishing Tackle, and the Sea swarms with Fish. They were enabled to select land for cultivation

out

out of much that had been thoroughly
cleared and freed from Stumps.
There was also a quantity of Garden
ground planted with a variety of
Trees and Plants which flourish
in a climate like that of Norfolk
Island. Roads, too, had been made
by the labour of the Convict population,
which gave a ready access to all
parts of the Island. The prospect,
then, of Settlers landing on the Island
16 months ago were apparently of the
most encouraging description:— and
what is their present condition?—

4. A reference to my Journal and
to the documents which accompany
it will show that their houses are
out of repair,— that they have lost

Cattle

little land under cultivation, -
that their stock of sheep, though
larger in number than when they
landed, is yet in such a state as to
make it evident that it will be
necessary in a short time to destroy
the whole flock. that their Cattle,
though they may not have decreased
in number, have most certainly
diminished in weight, in consequence
of the mode in which they have been
killed off for food; and generally,
that though there is much in which
the change from Pitcairns to Norfolk
Island has been for the better, much
remains to be done to qualify these
people for their position, which, if
neglected, may lead to results

injurious

injurious to them both materially and morally; - I say morally as well as materially; - for if the present state of things is allowed to continue, the result, I am afraid, will be to confirm habits of intolence, of the commencement of which, I regret to say, I see many evidences

5. To what cause or causes can the change for the worse in the prospects of these people be attributed? - There are several which have combined to produce this result. The training which these people had undergone on Steam's Island, had not in any way qualified them to comprehend

the

the responsibilities which their
new position entailed upon them.
The very lavish manner in which
they were supplied with every thing
which they could require, led
them naturally to attach less
importance to the steps which it
would be necessary for them to
take to provide these things for
themselves hereafter. The fact
that the sale of Wool and Tallow
has, for the time, provided the
Islanders with the means of purchasing
Flour and Biscuit, has made them
less attentive to the cultivation of
the soil; and the substitution of
Meat for the vegetable diet to
which they had been accustomed,

has

has made this cultivation esp
ecutial.

6. Their numbers have not been sufficient to enable them to under-take with advantage many different kinds of labour of which their present position suggests the necessity. Had their numbers been sufficient, their utter ignorance of the many mechanical acts which the must necessarily practice, makes any progress in such matters for the present impossible. They cannot avail themselves of the means of cultivating the ground which the possession of Ploughs and Cattle holds out to them, for there is not a man among them

who

who can plough. They cannot make use of the Mills to grind their Corn, for there is no man who knows how to set them to work. They cannot mend their Iron Tools or repair their Waggons &c. for they have not a blacksmith among them. — They cannot repair their houses, for they know not how to burn lime, make mortar, or use it when made. — It is needless to go into further detail: and I may say generally that they are ignorant of every kind of handicraft save that of the carpenter.

7. How, had these people been placed upon the Island as ordinary settlers, they might with justice be left to the exercise of their own

Skill

skill and ingenuity; but this is not the case. They have been removed from a Home which they had made for themselves, - from houses which they had built, - Land which they had cultivated, - and have been placed in a position entailing new responsibilities and additional labour. This labour, however it might be very possible to supply by the ordinary means of holding out inducements to people from the adjacent Colonies to settle upon the Island; but the object of the Government being to enable these Islanders to carry out in their present position the same system of Social Polity which has made them a marked and a peculiar

people

people. This would altogether fail were people allowed to settle indiscriminately among them. — What these people require in order to enable them to realize the kindly views of the Government on their behalf are, the means of instruction in those usual trades or handicrafts which are essential to their comfort and advancement, and also such assistance for a few years as may be necessary to enable them to maintain the buildings of the Island, both public and private in a proper state of repair.

6. By a reference to the Paper containing my Instructions and advice to these people, it will be

seen

seen that my principal object is
to get rid of that species of com-
munity of property which now
exists, - to give to each person a
certain amount of land, - to stock
that land for him, - and then to
make him altogether dependent
upon his own exertions for the
maintenance of himself and his family.
From the time that he ought to
gather in his first crop he should
not be allowed to draw any thing
from the publick store without
payment of the full value. In
order, however to carry out this
system it will be necessary that
a Storekeeper should be appointed,
to whose charge all the public property,

Stock

Stock, Tools, &c should be transferred.

There are two modes in which this can be done:- The Government might appoint a person with an adequate Salary, and hold him directly responsible that the Stock entrusted to his charge should only be issued according to specific regulations,- or, as suggested in the paper before alluded to, a properly qualified Schoolmaster might be found, who might be induced to cast in his lot with these people for the following considerations:-

1st The usual grant of Land and Stock.

2d The payments made by the Parents for the Education of their

Children

Children, which amounts at present to £6 per annum for each child.

3d. A salary to be paid from the public funds of the Settlement for his services as Storekeeper.

I am of opinion that for the next three or four years the former plan would be likely to produce better results than the latter. The control over the Store would be more complete and effective than if the Storekeeper were a settler himself; and the check which the Government would exercise over the Storekeeper himself would be more effective. Such an appointment would, however, necessarily involve the payment of a salary of, say, £300 per

annum

annum. This together with the contingent advantages of House, Garden, Rations of Meat and Flour from the public Stock, would I imagine be quite sufficient.—

The next person whose services are very much wanted is a Millwright and Smith,—that is a man who can take charge of the Watermill and Windmill, and grind the Corn produced by the people: He should be a Smith and a Wheelwright;— he should in fact be to the Colony what the Village Carpenter is in the country districts in England, that is, Carpenter, Wheelwright, Smith; with so much acquaintance with Machinery as would enable

him

him to keep Mill work in repair,
and so much of the knowledge of
the Miller as would enable him to
superintend the grinding process.
To such a man I should propose
to grant the Mill Site - both Water
and Wind - upon condition that
he should grind all the Corn of
the Islanders at a fixed rate of
Toll, say not exceeding one twelfth
in ten. In Lower Canada the
charge of the Seigniorial Mills is
one twelfth. The Miller would
also have the usual grant of Land
and Stock, with the same prospects
for his family which are held
out to the present Inhabitants.
The next tradesman whose services

are indispensable is a Mason
and Plasterer. The buildings
on the Island are generally of Stone:
they are plastered within and
without, have plastered ceilings
and partitions -- Now, nothing
will produce a worse effect upon
the habits of the Islanders, which
are now by no means over tidy
or neat, than the prospect of
the gradual deterioration of their
habitations from causes the action
of which it is beyond their power
to check or prevent. A Mason
and Plasterer might, I should
think, be found, who would be
willing to settle on the Island
for the usual inducements of a

Grant

grant of land &c. and who in consideration of such grant should engage to work at his trade when required at the usual Tariff of prices. Until, however, the arrangement can be brought fully into action, I should wish to be authorized to employ a few hands in executing the repairs of the different buildings which are more immediately required, making as much use as possible of the labour of the Islanders in preparing materials and in assisting the skilled workmen.

The next person whom I should wish to introduce is a man well acquainted with the details of agricultural work. At present

some

none of the Islanders have an idea how to use a plough. And as they will never be able to raise a sufficient amount of Corn to feed their increasing number, unless they relinquish the Hoe and substitute the Plough in its place, it is essential that they should be instructed in the mode of using this and the other Implements invented for the purpose of Economizing agricultural labour.— Such a man, I should think, would easily be induced to settle on the Island on the usual conditions.

The next Tradesman whose services are required is a Shoemaker. On Pitcairn's Island the people were accustomed to go barefoot.—

Hon

Here, however, the climate is
colder, and the risk of injury to
the feet, from a variety of causes
much greater. Applications have
been made for shoes frequently,
and these can of course be purchased;
but whether bought by wholesale
or made on the spot, they must
be repaired; and a Shoemaker is
required not only for this, but in
order to instruct the children of
the Settlers in a trade which they
will have hereafter to practise.—
I should imagine that there would
be but little difficulty in inducing
such a person to settle on the
Island on the usual conditions.—

The following is the summary

of the recommendations which I have made, and which I trust will meet with your approval.

1st. The appointment of a really competent Schoolmaster, and when I say a really competent person, I mean a man who, in addition to a thorough acquaintance with the preparatory elementary instruction, has some acquaintance with the natural Sciences, and with those branches of knowledge which are calculated to stimulate the intellect into activity.

2d. The appointment of a Storekeeper with a Salary.

3d. The introduction of a Wheelwright Smith and Boltwright in our prison.

Yes

4th The introduction of a Quaern and Plasterer.

5th The introduction of an Agriculturist.

6th The introduction of a Shoemaker

7th Permission to employ some person to keep the buildings in repair.

To the introduction of the people above mentioned I may observe Islanders gave a ready assent.

9. Having made these suggestions I will briefly allude to the mode in which they can be carried out at little or no expence to the Government beyond the salary of the Storekeeper and the wages of the men employed upon the

repair

repair of the buildings. The gentlemen who form the Petsaina Island Committee, and have taken so great an interest in the welfare of those Islanders, have, I believe, still in their possession a sum of several hundred pounds which has been subscribed for the purpose of assisting those people. This money would be thrown away in furnishing gratuitously those articles which the Islanders ought to be taught to procure by their own labour. It could not, however, be better expended than in the payment of the passage of persons who may be termed in reality a set of schoolmasters, whose business

it

it would be to train the Islanders
and to fit them for the position
in which they are now placed.—
Should there be any balance, it
might be very usefully expended
in the purchase and shipment of
such Tools and Implements as
may be best adapted to economise
labour. To these gentlemen might
also be entrusted the task of
selecting the different people with
a special reference to the qualifications
required from each. Should the
Government sanction the appointment
of a paid Storkeeper, I might be
able to find a properly qualified
person in New South Wales. Should
such an appointment not be

considered

considered advisable, the Schoolmaster should be qualified to act as a Storekeeper; and it should be explained to him that he would be called upon to act in that capacity.

10. I have enclosed in this Despatch a memorandum addressed to the Pitcairn Island Committee; and should you approve of the suggestions herein contained and of the mode in which I propose to carry them into effect, the memorandum might be forwarded with a copy of this Despatch and Enclosures to those gentlemen, as containing hints which may be of use to them in selecting the persons whom

they

they may send out, and in explaining the character of the Tools or Instruments which will be most useful.

11. In my Instructions to the Chief Magistrate with reference to the mode in which Land is to be allotted to the Islanders, I have alluded to the employment of proper persons to survey these allotments, and to prepare the necessary description for the preparation of the Deeds of Grant. I propose to send in the course of the summer two Lascars who will complete a Plan of the Island, and will not only measure these particular grants,

but

but will lay out the whole Island with reference to its future occupation in small farms; with such reserves for public purposes as may be advisable. This is a matter of absolute necessity; and I trust therefore that the expence of carrying it out will be sanctioned. The work will be done far more economically by the Sappers than by any other class of Surveyors; and as they are subject to Military Law, I shall have more control over them than I could have over Civilians.

12. I regret that I have been compelled to address you on this

subject

subject at such length; but
had I not done so I could not
have made the state of the
Islanders so clear as I hope I
have been enabled to do.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your most obedient Servant

W Dennison

Duplicate.

Norfolk Island

No. 6

Sydney 30 Oct. 1857

Duplicate

Norfolk Island

No. 7

Government House
Sydney 2nd Nov. 1857

Sir,

On my arrival at Norfolk Island I found the Government House, or that formerly occupied by the Commandant, vacant. The building is a large one, with an extensive range of Offices, and affords a much larger amount of accommodation than would be required for the Governor or the Bishop, or both, during their occasional visits to the Island.

The Right Honorable
Henry Labouchere

2. I therefore, as will be
seen by the enclosed order to the
Chief Magistrate, sanctioned the
permanent appropriation of a
portion of the building as a
residence for the Chaplain, and
gave over to two parties, who had
been occupying the building by
sufferance, the House which had
been on the first landing of the
Islanders set apart for the Chaplain.
I have retained four rooms with
a portion of the Offices for the
accommodation of the Governor.—
These Rooms, however, had little
or no furniture in them; and I
was obliged to depend upon contri-
-butions from the Islanders and

14 Oct. 1857

Captain

Captain Loring, both for furniture and Cooking utensils. — I therefore directed my Private Secretary to purchase at Auckland such common articles of Crockery and cooking utensils &c. as might be required, the Account of which, amounting to £51. 4. 0 I have handed to the Commissariat, and ordered to be paid from the Military Chest. — I propose also, with your sanction, to purchase at Sydney such articles as may be required to furnish these Rooms neatly, as the Governor on his occasional visits to the Island, ought not to be dependent upon the charity of the Islanders

for

for the furniture he may require.
The sight of a set of apartments
neatly furnished and tidily
kept will be a very useful
practical lesson to the Islanders.—
I trust therefore that you will
sanction the outlay.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant

W Denison

Duplicate

Norfolk Island

No. 7.

Sydney 2 Nov. 1857

Copy

Government House
Norfolk Island
14 Oct. 1857

The House hitherto allotted to the Chaplain will be from henceforward given up to the families who at present occupy it.

The Chaplain will occupy a portion of the Govt. House. The rooms to the right of the entrance door will be reserved for the use of the Governor.

Some Crockery, Glass &c, a list of which accompanies this, purchased for the Governor, and this will be left in these rooms under charge of the Chaplain.

Captains of Her Majesty's ships of War

To
The Chief Magistrate
of Norfolk Island.

War, & the Bishop on his visits
to the Island will be permitted
to occupy these rooms and have the
use of the furniture.

(Signed) W. Dawson

Duplicate

Norfolk Island

No. 8

Orig. rec'd 13 Jan. 58

Government House
Sydney 14th Nov. 1857

Sir,

On my arrival at Norfolk Island I found that the Bishop of New Zealand had called there on his way to the Islands, and had left with the Chief Magistrate the enclosed memorandum, in order that it might be submitted to the Islanders.

2. I felt certain that these people were altogether incapable of forming a correct opinion upon

21 Sept. 1857

The Right Honorable
Henry Labouchere

&c

the subjects thus brought before
them by the Bishop. I appended
thereto such marginal remarks to his
memorandum as would in my
opinion give them some idea of
the amount of their powers and
responsibilities, and of the mode
in which they might be affected
were the Bishop's views carried
into practical operation; and
I directed the Chief Magistrate
to submit the paper thus illus-
trated to the heads of families
as requested by the Bishop. —
On my return a paper was handed
to me, a copy of which I enclose,
purporting to be a record of

3 Oct. 1857

the

the proceedings of the public meeting,
by which it would seem that the
scheme of a Melanesian School
was not approved of by the majority.

3. I do not wish to comment
upon the course pursued by the
Bishop in claiming Episcopal
jurisdiction over an Island which
has been officially notified to him
to be in another Diocese, or in
submitting such a question for
the consideration of an ignorant
people utterly unqualified to
form an opinion on the subject.—
I would submit, however, that,
as it would be very desirable
that the Civil and Ecclesiastical
authorities of Norfolk Island

should

should be placed in such a
position as would enable them
to have free intercourse with each
other, the Island should be placed
as it used to be within the Diocese
of Sydney.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant

W Grant

Inclosure

Norfolk Island

No. 8.

Sydney 4 Nov.r 1857

Inclosure

Norfolk Island

No. 8.

Sydney 4 Nov. 1857

Copy

Sept. 22nd 1841

Memorandum for the consideration of the Magistrate of Norfolk Island to be submitted if he should think proper to a general Meeting of the Heads of Families.

1st The question of the Bishopric.

Norfolk Island was originally part of the Diocese of Australia of which Dr Broughton was Bishop. In the year 1841 the Diocese of New Zealand was formed by Her Majesty's Letters Patent including the Island of N. Zealand and the adjacent Islands. Norfolk Island lies in the Geographical limits assigned to the Bishop of N. Zealand in his Letters Patent, and is nearer to N. Zealand, than to any other Colony being four hundred miles from

The question of the Bishopric is one with which the inhabitants have nothing to do.
The Head of the Church in England having already decided the question, and included the Island within the Diocese of Tasmania.

New Zealand eight hundred
miles from Sydney and a
thousand miles from Hobart
Town.

In the year 1842 the —
Convict Establishment of —
which Norfolk Island
was a branch being removed
from Sydney to Hobart
Town An Act of Parliament
was passed giving the —
Bishop of Tasmania author-
-ity over the Convict Chaplains
of Norfolk Island. When
the Convict Establishment
was removed from Norfolk
Island the Bishop of New
Zealand immediately resumed
his connexion with the Island
writing at the same time
to the Bishop of Tasmania
to acquaint him with his
reasons for so doing.
The following is the answer
received from the Bishop
of Tasmania

the Bishop of Tasmania's power
was not limited in any way;
he was invested with all the
powers of a Bishop in regard to
Norfolk Island and he still
retains them I wrote to him a few
months ago proposing to him to
accompany me in my first
visit to the Island and he
gladly accepted my offer. I had
just been obliged to come away
from Sydney at so very short
notice I should have —
brought him with me

28th March 1857

"At once I must only express
"my readiness to relinquish
"all right of Episcopal Su-
"pervision in and over
"Norfolk Island but beg
"further were I not to act
"thus I should be guilty of
"obstructing the progress of
"the Gospel of our Redeemer
"You have the means of
"constantly visiting the Island
"I have none, it lies quite out
"of the line of any ordinary
"work it is directly in the
"path of yours"

The Bishop of N. Zealand cannot legally retain the charge of Norfolk Island which is not in his Diocese. Whatever may be the object which he may wish to see carried out.

As the Bishop of N. Zealand has paid five visits to the Island in the course of

In retaining the charge of Norfolk Island for the present the Bishop of New Zealand has the following objects in view.

1st To save Norfolk Island from being made a mere appendage to one of the neighbouring Dioceses whether of Sydney Tasmania

it is evident that a N Zealand Island which
by making the Island an
Episcopate & one of the
neighbouring Dioceses the
benefits of Episcopal superin-
tendence would not necessarily
be reduced to an occasional
visit from a Bishop once in
three or four years.
By making Norfolk Island
the seat of an Island Bishopric
which would include the wide
field of at least 100 Islands
it is evident that the amount
of Pastoral superintendence
which the Bishop would be
able to exercise over the
inhabitants of Norfolk Island
would be very limited. The
attention which he would have
to pay to the scattered portions
of his Diocese (an attention
the more constant in proportion
to the ignorance of the people)
would necessarily withdraw
him

wholly benefit of Episcopal
superintendence would be
reduced to an occasional visit
from a Bishop, once in three or
four years, and then only for
a day or two.
2ly To make Norfolk Island
wholly the seat of an Island
Bishopric including the New
Hebrides and the other groups
to the Northward. For this
purpose the required endow-
ment to the amount of ten
thousand pounds is already
paid up and invested in the
names of Sir Wm Paterson,
Sir John Coleridge, Sir
Walter Farquhar. It is
scarcely necessary to point
out to the community of
Norfolk Island the benefit
which it is likely to be to them
to have a Bishop resident
among them, to train up and

it

from those Islands
for long periods.
I may also remark that if there
is one Island left fitted than
another for the Head Quarters
of a Missionary Station, it is
Norfolk Island. There is no
anchorage, no shelter for a
vessel so that the Bishop, if
desirous of visiting the other
Islands of his Diocese, must
be altogether dependant
upon the casual visits of
vessels from the adjacent
Colonies, or if he have a
Yacht, must keep it at
some other station leaving
orders for it to call for him
at specified times.
I have said thus much
with regard to the question
of the Bishopric for the
purpose of explaining my
opinions to the Inhabitants
this as I have said before
a question which can only
be determined by the proper
authorities of the Church
and is really one with re-
gard to which the people
of
it may be difficult to decide
to Holy Orders. There may
this Young Man who may
be led by the Spirit of God
to desire to devote Him to the
Ministry of His Church, and
especially in that wide field
of at least 60 Islands over
which the Missionary efforts
of the Bishop of Norfolk
Island would range.
II The Melanesian School
Before it was in any way
known that the whole Pitcairn
Community would migrate
to Norfolk Island the Bishop
of N. Zealand was brought to
the Island by Sir George
Grey the late Governor of
N. Zealand in H. M. Colonial
Brig Victoria to see whether
the situation would not be
favorable for a Melanesian
School. This was in December
1853. The results of his
visit was that Sir George
Grey wrote a letter to the Home
Government recommending
that the use of some of the
buildings, and of a portion of
the

Melanesian Islands there are
Chinese planters in those Islands
and as to which I think they
would be unwise to express
an opinion

---

2 The Melanesian School

With regard to the Scheme
as submitted by the Bishop
to the Pitcairn Island Com-
-mittee it is not necessary
that I should say much
inasmuch as it appears that
the Scheme was not favorably
entertained by the Committee,
nor by Her Majesty's Govern-
-ment for instead of vesting
the Executive Government of
the Island in the hands of
their people as proposed by
the Bishop the Queen has
by the Commission which I
read to the Inhabitants
yesterday vested the Executive
Government in the hands of
the Governor of New South
Wales for the time being
I do not think that it is in
any way desirable that the
Bishop should intermeddle
with

the land should be granted
to the Bishop of N. Zealand
for the above purpose.
About the same time the
Pitcairn Island Committee
in London put in their ap-
-plication for the Island
In the year 1854 the Bishop
of N. Zealand went to England
and while there was elected a
member of the Pitcairn Island
Committee
Following up the plan recom-
-mended by Governor Sir
George Grey the Bishop of N.
Zealand on the first occasion
of his meeting the Pitcairn
Committee proposed the
following plan.
1st That the greater part of
the Land, and the smaller
Buildings should be given
to the Pitcairn Islanders
2nd That a small portion
of Land and some of the
large Buildings suitable
for a Boarding School
should be given to the Bishop
for a term of years for the
purpose of the Melanesian
School

with the Administration of
the Government or more
immediately with the Secular
affairs of a Community.

2nd That the Division of the
Land the Choice of Islands
and the Power of framing
Laws and Regulations should
be vested in three persons of
which one should be appoint-
-ed by Her Majesty's Govern-
-ment one by the Pitcairn
Community and one by the
Bishop. This proposal was
not accepted by the Pitcairn
Island Committee who
seemed anxious to wish to
obtain the whole Island
for the one purpose and the
Bishop of N. Zealand seeing
this withdrew his application
and told the Committee
that he should be content to
carry out his plans for the
Melanesian Church through
the Agency of the Pitcairn
Community without requiring
for himself any right over
the Houses or Land or any
authority in framing Regula-
-tions. Since that time no
Communication of any
importance has taken place
between the Bishop and
the

the Pitcairne Community
The Bishop will address to
same wish of carrying out
these plans of extended
Missionary efforts through
the Agency and subject to the
Regulations of the Pitcairne
Community now in Norfolk
Island and that in the
following way
1st By some of the body
going annually in the Mission
Vessel to visit the Island
and bring back Scholars
2 By the establishment of a
Mission School on Norfolk
Island with such a number
of Native Scholars from other
Islands as the Magistrate
and Councillors may deem
expedient.
The Bishop will of course be
responsible for the maintenance
of the Scholars, though all
contributions of food &c for
that purpose would always
be thankfully accepted.
3 By the employment of one or
more widows or Married Couples
from among the Pitcairners.

I have however thought
that there were valid objections
to the mode in which
the Bishop proposed to carry
out his scheme of a Melanesian
School. I am not at all pre-
pared to say that an Institu-
tion of the kind might not
be established with advantage
upon Norfolk Island.
Before however such an
establishment could be
sanctioned a full explana-
tion of all the details of
the scheme must be laid be-
fore the Inhabitants and then
submitted for my comment
and approval.
The outline given in the paper
is far too vague to enable
either the Inhabitants or the
Government to form an opinion
of the manner in which the
Institution is likely to answer.
The principal objections which
occur to me at present are
as follows
1st The whole scheme ap-
pears to be formed on the idea

that

[illegible] Community of the Islands must consider them [illegible] subsidiary to these Missionary arrangements.

The annual trips in the Mission Vessel by withdrawing the people from their legitimate and ordinary occupations during a large portion of the year are likely to encourage habits of idleness and dislike to labor which are certain to produce bad moral effects upon the character

The presence of any large number of Native Scholars on the Island, some of whom would probably be nearly grown up, would be very likely to introduce bad habits among the children both boys and girls.

I do not think it necessary to allude to the arrangements proposed for the appointment of a Master or Masters as these must of course be contingent upon the adoption of the General Scheme.

[illegible] the Native Scholars according to their Clothing, Food and Lodging as they would in the case of their own Children.

4. By the employment of some of the young men from 17 to 21 years of age to assist in teaching the Native Classes receiving themselves a certain amount of education from the Clergyman in charge of the School.

5. By the training up of some of the young men of the Island to be Missionaries to the Islands to act first as above as Teachers in the Schools and then to be Ordained by the Bishop. The person whom the Bishop of N. Zealand has in view as the head of the Mission School is the Revd. Mr. Patteson son of Sir John Patteson late one of Her Majesty's Judges in England and a Member of the Privy Council Mr. Patteson having been often seen by the Community it will be for them to judge whether his residence upon Norfolk Island — during seven or eight months of the year would be [illegible]

this

their advantage or not. On
this point the Bishop having
known Mr Patterson from
a child can have no doubt.
The young man now assisting
Mr Patterson is Mr Dudley
Son of an Excellent Clergyman
at Lyttleton in N. Zealand.
It must be distinctly under-
-stood that if a Second
Clergyman is brought into
the Island, that he will in
no way interfere with the
charge of the Rev.d Mr. Nobbs
who has been recognized by
the Bishop of London and by
the Bishop of N. Zealand as
Pastor of the Pitcairn Com-
-munity. It would rest entirely
with Mr Nobbs to decide
whether Mr Patterson should
assist him in his Ministerial
duties and in what manner
that Mr Patterson would be
willing to do so at Mr Nobbs
request. There can be no
doubt if no such request
should be made Mr Patterson
duties would be confined to
his own Native Scholars and
to the Young Pitcairners who
might be acting as assistants

The Rev.d Mr. Nobbs having
been duly appointed as
Chaplain of the Communi-
-ty, he of course continue
to exercise his functions as
heretofore and no person
can be admitted to inter-
-fere with him in the —
-ercise of those functions.

If any arrangement be entered into for the operation of this scheme of a Melanesian School, it must of course be contingent upon the approval of the people and of the Governor and especial care will be taken in drawing up the condition of the agreement that nothing in it should be considered to give to the Trustees or Managers of the School any vested interest in the Land or Buildings which they may be permitted to occupy.

There can be no question that Norfolk Island does possess advantages for the carrying out of the scheme for Melanesian School far superior to those which at College at Auckland offer. The Climate is better adapted to the constitutions of the Children of the Islands and the simple confiding and religious

in the School.

If this plan or any part of it should not be found to work for the good of the Community it will be in their power at any time to alter any part or even to abolish the whole.

The Bishop of N. Zealand will only add further the reasons which make him desire to see this plan carried out on Norfolk Island rather than on any other place

1st. For the good of the Catechumens themselves upon whom so large a measure of the Divine Blessings has been bestowed and who therefore cannot fail to remember that "to whom much is given of him shall much be required"

2nd. Because the native Scholars would not here be exposed to the fearful stumbling block of seeing or hearing things contrary to the law of God

3rd. Because the general temperance of the Islands would allow of the Scholars remaining here if it were thought desirable during the whole of the year.

These

[illegible] the Church
[illegible] Bishop
[illegible] the people
among whom the Gospel
[illegible] the Throne in New
Zealand. My dear Lord
is whether in attempting to
carry out this scheme we may
not be inflicting a most serious
injury upon a single hearted
and happy community and I
would certainly should not
think myself authorized to
assent to the scheme unless
I were better satisfied than I
am at present that harm
would not result from it.

Now as the main reason
of which induces the Bishop
of N. Zealand to wish to
forego the advantages of
the College at Auckland
offers with ample Buildings
at command 1500 acres
of Land and a secure
anchorage for the Mission
Vessel.

May the Holy Spirit guide
to the Pitcairn Community
a right judgment in this
and in all things.

(signed) G.A. N. Zealand

Norfolk Island.
3. October 1857.

At a Meeting held on the 30 September 1857
to Consider the proposition made by the Lord
Bishop of New Zealand, for the erection of a
Melanesian Institution upon this Island, the
Votes for and against the said proposition
were as follow,

Ayes	Noes
Arthur Quintal. jun^{r}	Jacob Christian.
John Quintal. sen^{r}	Abraham B. Quintal.
Moses Young.	Samuel Mc Coy.
Charles D. Christian.	James Quintal.
John Buffett. jun^{r}.	Philip Mc Coy.
Arthur Quintal. sen^{r}.	Benjamin Christian
Charles Christian	Simon Young.
John Adams.	David Buffett.
Isaac Christian	George A. Nobbs.
Mayhew Young	Francis M. Nobbs
John Quintal. jun^{r}.	Fletcher C. Nobbs.
Jonathan Adams.	Thursday O. Christian
12	William Evans.
	Henry Quintal
	Frederick Young.
	John Buffett. sen^{r}
	15

There are few amongst those whom I see here this evening who have not heard of Norfolk Island—a place which, during its connexion with New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, attained a most unenviable notoriety. There are few, too, I imagine, who have not heard of, and rejoiced over, the change which has taken place in the character of the occupants of that island; and who do not feel an interest in the welfare of a people whose history, commencing in crime, has so singularly belied all the anticipations to which such an origin would naturally give rise.

The position which I hold with reference to these people has furnished me with the means of making myself acquainted with the details of their social life; and, as I think that the people of New South Wales will watch with some interest the working out of a political and social problem of which the conditions are so entirely different from those of any other scheme which has ever been attempted, I propose to lay before you this evening a description of the island, and of its present inhabitants, together with a sketch of their social state, and of the conditions under which it is wished and hoped that they will continue to exist as a community. Norfolk Island is the largest of a group of three small islands. The settlement on the southern side of the island is situated in latitude 29·4 south, and longitude 167·58·6 east. The other two islands are called respectively Philip and Nepean Islands—the former, lying about three and a half miles to the southward of Norfolk Island, covers an area of about 500 acres—the latter, which is separated from Norfolk Island by a channel about 800 yards in width, in which there are about nine fathoms water, does not contain more than twelve acres. The three islands appear to be prominences rising from a sort of platform or table, which, as ascertained by Captain Denham, and as shown by the sketch exhibited, extends from about twenty-five miles south of Philip Island to eighteen miles north of Norfolk Island; the average breadth of the plateau being eighteen miles. The depth of water over this large area is singularly constant; the variation of soundings does not exceed five fathoms, so that, practically, this table may be said to exhibit a level area of about 1,000 square miles, rising to a height of 1,000 or 1,200 feet from the bottom of the sea without any gradual shoaling of the water.

Philip Island is evidently of basaltic formation; it rises abruptly at the south end to a height of upwards of 900 feet, and slopes away gradually to the northward to a height of thirty or forty feet above the level of the sea. There are a few stunted trees upon this island, and it is said to swarm with rabbits; which may account for the very bare appearance presented by the slopes of the hill sides, which, having no sward upon them, are furrowed in every direction with water courses and channels cut by the rain.

Nepean Island is a mass of coral rag: that is, of coralline sand and shells, concreted together in thin layers, which have been twisted and contorted by the force which has raised the island from the sea in which it was formed, to its present height of about fifty feet. It is the favourite breeding place of thousands and tens of thousands of sea fowls of different species, the eggs of which form by no means an unpalatable article of food.

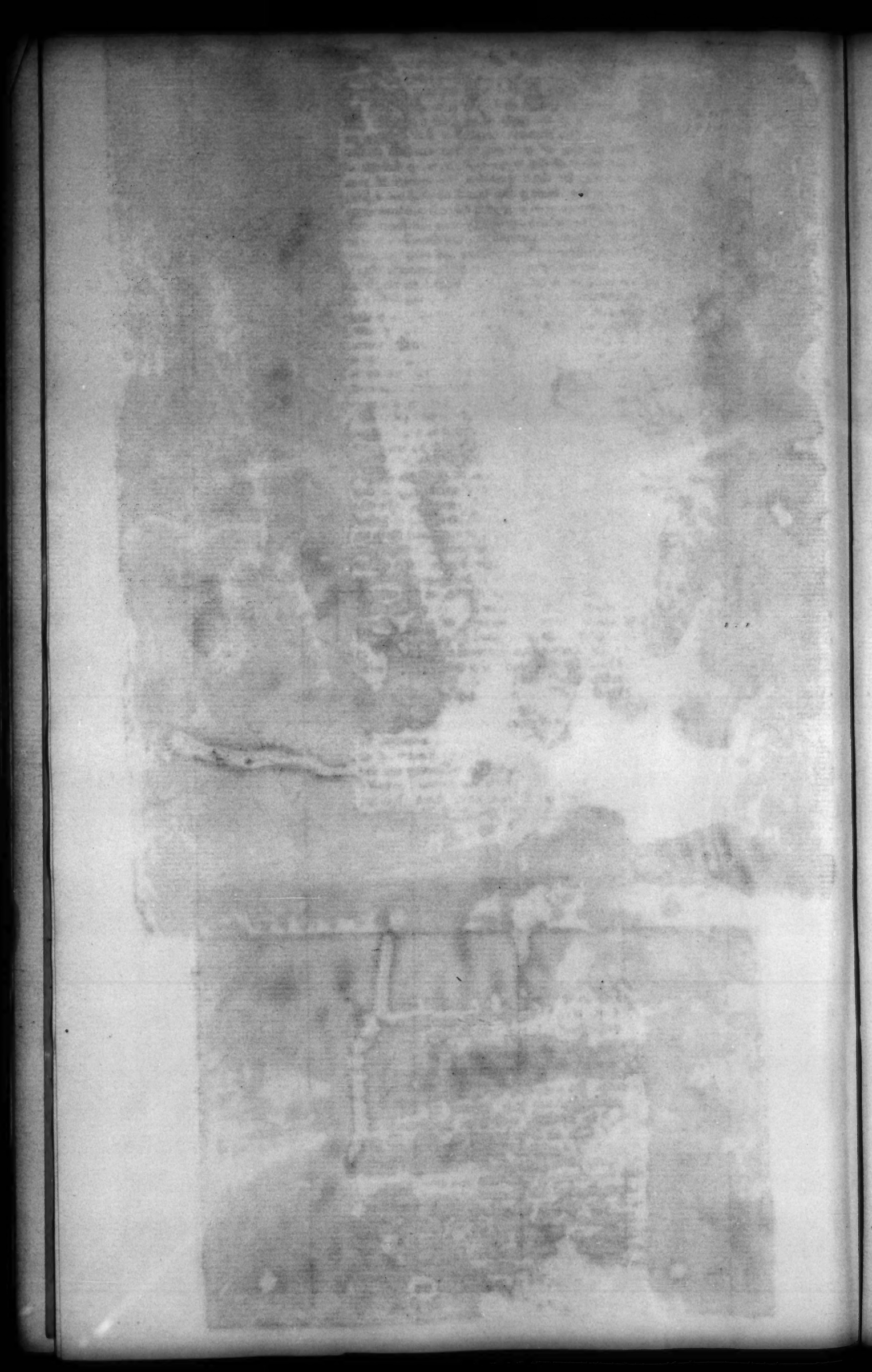
Norfolk Island is estimated to contain about 10,000 acres. The land rises boldly from the sea on every side to the height of from 300 to 400 feet; and this may be looked upon as the average elevation of the interior plateau. To the north-eastward the ground rises in a single hill, called Mount Pitt, to the height of upwards of 1,000 feet. While, however, the general level of the island may be taken as above stated, this level is broken up by gullies and watercourses, with sides sloping steeply, though not abruptly, which carry off the drainage of the surface; discharging themselves into the sea at three or four points along the coast. Two of these watercourses open out in the immediate vicinity of the settlement at the south side of the island, and it is probably owing to the action of the water brought down by them that there is, at that particular spot, a narrow level space between the base of the hills and the sea, upon which the principal convict establishments were constructed; these streams bring down a steady, though but moderate, supply of water during all seasons. The soil throughout the island is of the richest description, being formed of decomposed basalt; even on the sides of the gullies and on the table land, everything appears to grow most freely, while in the bottom of these gullies, where there is more moisture, the vegetation is rank and luxuriant. The Norfolk

Island pine (*Altringia Excelsa*) is the principal timber tree of the island; it grows everywhere, on the hill sides, on the table land, or on the edge of the cliff exposed to the sea blast, rising to the height of 200 feet and upwards, and attaining a circumference of upwards of 30 feet. I measured one myself, which, at five feet from the ground, was 28 feet 6 inches in girth. There are several other trees, some of which grow to a middling size, but none to compare to the pine. The under-brush of the forest is composed of a great extent of lemon and guava; the fruit of the former contrasting beautifully with the dark green of its foliage. While Nature has been there bountiful in her gifts, Art has also done much towards rendering the island a most inviting residence; for though the labour of the former inhabitants was compulsory, yet, as it was well directed, the whole island has shared in the benefits arising from it. Roads lead from the settlement in every direction; these are well laid out, thoroughly drained, and in many instances carefully macadamized. Bridges have been built over all the gullies crossed by the roads; and even where it became necessary to cross the side drains in order to get across to the inclosures, stone culverts were made, through which the drainage passed: the result of this care in making the roads has been that they remain in a very good state, though no care has been bestowed upon them for the last four or five years. A large portion of the table land of the island has been thoroughly cleared of timber, divided into paddocks, fenced and brought under cultivation; the fences, being of timber, have very generally yielded to the destructive agency of the weather, but the paddocks are covered with a thick sward of grass. Farm buildings on an extensive scale have been erected on different spots, some of which are solidly constructed of stone, and, with common attention, will remain available for centuries. The buildings for the accommodation of the prisoners, the soldiers who guarded them, and the overseers and other persons employed to superintend their labour are, most of them, solidly built of stone; and there are stores and workshops of every description, suited to the wants of a community which consisted at one time of upwards of 2,000 souls.

One of the watercourses which discharges itself at the settlement has been dammed up for the purpose of forming a mill-pond; and a water-mill has been erected with all the machinery required to grind corn. A windmill also has been erected on a point of land near the sea, where it has the full benefit of the breeze; so that in case of accident to the dam or to the machinery of the water-mill, or to a failure of the water in the dry season, the means of preparing flour from grain would be still available. At different points of the island gardens were formed, in which every species of fruit and vegetables which would endure the climate was cultivated; and these gardens and the fruit trees which were planted in them still remain, though the rank luxuriance of some of the plants, both native and imported, has changed the aspect of the garden into that of the wilderness. Bananas, yams, sweet potato, are intertropical plants, but these flourish on the island; in the warm valleys the orange and all the plants allied to it appear to thrive. Coffee of the best quality is produced; arrow-root was extensively cultivated. Maize grows very well, and produces a heavy crop. Rye also yields a fair return; but the climate is not favourable to wheat; neither can the produce of the common potato be reckoned on. From what has been said, it would seem that Norfolk Island offers advantages to settlers of a character not often met with. There are, however, some natural disadvantages. In the first place, the anchorage off the island is bad—the water being deep, and the ground foul; so that anchor and cables are frequently lost. There is also but little shelter from a gale, from whatever quarter it may blow. In the second place, the island is not within the track of vessels navigating these seas; and it must, therefore, for many years, be dependent upon chance whalers, upon an occasional visit from a man-of-war, or from a small vessel from Sydney or Auckland, for the means of communicating with the rest of the world.

The actual distance from Sydney is about 900 miles, and from Auckland about 600 miles; the time of making the run from Sydney to and from the island may, on an average, be taken at sixteen days; and from Auckland at from twelve to fourteen. The following are the circumstances under which the present inhabitants of Norfolk Island have been located here:—

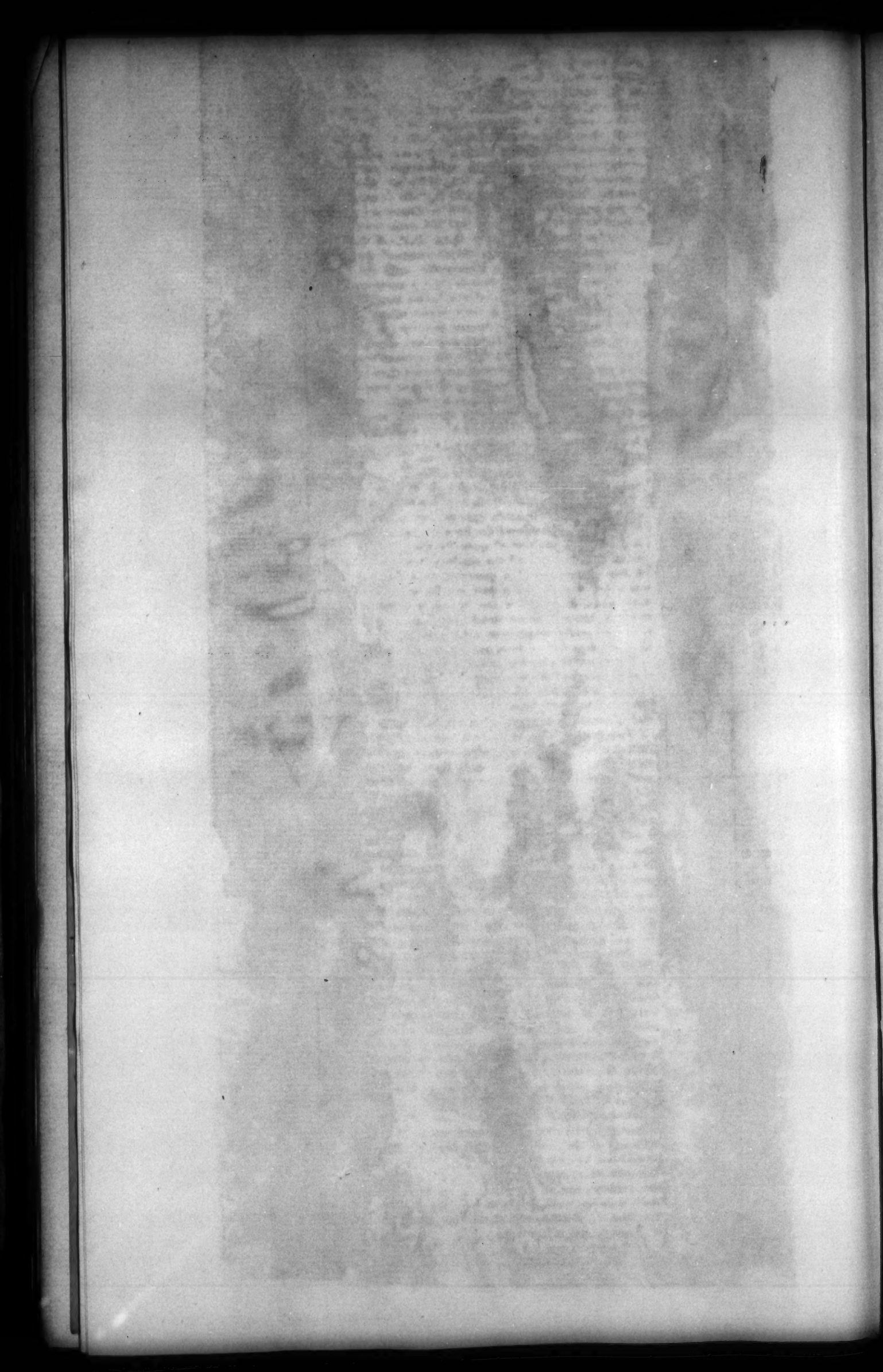
You have all heard of Pitcairn Island, the spot to which the leading mutineers of the *Bounty* finally betook themselves; and in the various interesting accounts which have been published of these people you have been made acquainted with the gradual growth of a community, the members of which, forgetting their antecedents, have been trained up in the fear and love of God, and have lived more as a family than as a body politic. The accounts which were received from Pitcairn Island during the latter period of their residence there, showed that the available land was not adequate to the maintenance of the increasing population; and, as it was known that the British Government had determined to break up the convict establishment at Norfolk Island, several persons interested in the welfare of the Pitcairn Islanders applied to the Government to permit these people to settle on a spot which would, with common industry, furnish ample means of maintaining them for many years to come.



Reference was made to me on this subject, and I was directed to suggest the arrangements which it would be desirable to make, not only for the transference of the people from their old residence to Norfolk Island, but also for their maintenance and accommodation until they could place themselves in a position to provide for themselves. After some delay, all these arrangements were perfected; and a vessel was chartered to bring down the whole of the Pitcairn Islanders, who, in spite of some demur on the part of a few, finally decided to move in a body to their new home; and 194 souls were landed at Norfolk Island in June, 1856. The same vessel carried off the last remnants of the convict establishment to Tasmania; and the island was then handed over to its present possessors, with an amount of stock, implements, tools, buildings, &c., which must have contrasted most strongly with their former poverty. The following statement will give you some idea of the favourable position in which the new settlers were placed:—In the first place, every family was provided with a convenient residence, generally well-built of stone. Provisions, sufficient to last till they could gather their first crop, were furnished, as well as seed of various kinds. Clothing, too, was forwarded—all these articles were deposited in well-built dry stores on the island, in readiness for them on their arrival. Then, on the island itself, the convict department left for the use of the new comers 1,100 sheep, 450 head of cattle, several horses, pigs, poultry, &c.; agricultural implements, carts and drays, harness, tools of all sorts for the different trades, together with all the appliances required. In fact, everything was provided to meet the wants and wishes of the people—the only mistake made, if indeed it can be fairly called a mistake, being, that too much was handed over to a community whose wants hitherto had been ministered to with a very sparing hand.

I received in October, 1856, a despatch from the Secretary of State, containing the Order in Council constituting Norfolk Island an establishment separate from the adjacent colonies, and a commission appointing me, as Governor of New South Wales, to be Governor of Norfolk Island. Instructions were also issued to me for my general guidance in the exercise of the large powers necessarily vested in me; the spirit of the instructions being that the people were to be interfered with as little as possible, and that their present social system was to be maintained. I was in hopes of being able to pay a visit to the island at an earlier period of the residence of the present inhabitants; but circumstances prevented this, and it was not till lately that I was in a position to run down to the island, to make myself personally acquainted with the people, and to exercise those powers of enactment of laws, and of appointment of magistrates for their administration, with which I have been invested by Her Majesty. The delay has been rather an advantage than otherwise. It has enabled the people to arrange their own matters according to the best of their own knowledge and ability; and the deficiencies exhibited have enabled me to form a more correct idea than I could have done, had I visited them sooner, of the character and amount of assistance and instruction which it may be advisable to afford to them.

Having sailed from Sydney on the 17th September, we made the island early on the morning of the 23d. The surf was too heavy to allow a boat to land at the settlement; we therefore stood round the island, and I landed at the northern end of the island, at a spot called the Cascades, when I was met by the chaplain, the Rev. G. Nobbs; the chief magistrate, Mr. F. Young; and a large proportion of the adult



inhabitants. Having walked across the island to the settlement, a distance of about three miles, along a very good road, I took up my quarters at the house of the former commandant, which had been reserved as a Government house. The furniture, however, with the exception of a few tables and chairs, had been removed; and I was obliged, for the first night, to trespass upon the kindness of the inhabitants for many matters conducive to my comfort. On the next day I called the inhabitants together in the school-room, and read my commission to them —explaining at the same time the objects which I conceived the Government had in view in establishing them on the island; which objects were, in the first place, their well-being and comfort; and in the second, the perpetuation, so far as circumstances would admit, of their existing social polity.

Having, in the course of my conversation with the chief magistrate, who appeared to be a clear-headed, sound-judging man, ascertained that the supply of flour and biscuit on the island was exhausted, I decided to run down to Auckland for the purpose of procuring some, and of arranging with a mercantile firm for the purchase of such articles as wool, tallow, hides, which the islanders had to sell—and for the shipment of the stores, of which the inhabitants were in want; the cost of which would be defrayed out of the price of the articles purchased at the island. The time expended upon the voyage to Auckland and back would be sufficient to enable the islanders to make out certain returns which I had called for, explanatory of the state of the different buildings, and of the mode in which they were occupied: it would also afford me time to look carefully over the existing code of laws or regulations, for the purpose of modifying them in such a manner as to adapt them to their changed condition and circumstances.

I accordingly gave directions for the preparation of the returns required, and, having obtained from the chief magistrate a statement of the articles which were required for the use of the settlement, and of the character and amount of the different matters which they wished to dispose of, I embarked on board the *Iris* on Saturday, 26th September, and we made sail at once for New Zealand. We were driven rather too far to the eastward by westerly winds; but we made the harbour of Auckland on Thursday morning by daybreak.

On landing, I received every attention and kindness from Colonel Gore Browne, the governor, and every facility was afforded to my private secretary, to whom I entrusted the negotiation of the arrangements for the supply of stores to the island, and for the purchase of the wool, tallow, and hides, which the islanders had for sale. I was desirous that these arrangements should be considered as a matter of business between the magistrate, as representative of the islanders, and the merchant; and this was satisfactorily completed by an undertaking on the part of the merchant to ship certain stores on board the *Iris* for the immediate use of the island, and to despatch the remainder in a small schooner within a fortnight, in which schooner the articles which the islanders had for sale would be brought to Auckland, being either purchased by the merchant on his own account, or sold by him on commission; the proceeds of the sale being charged with the cost of the provisions and stores furnished. We were able to complete all our arrangements and to sail for Norfolk Island on Saturday, the 3d October.

Our passage up to the island was more tedious than that down to Auckland; we had light baffling winds from the north-west, and did not make the island till the morning of the 12th, when, the wind being from the northward, I was able to land at the settlement. The length of my voyage gave me ample time not only to draw up a revised code of laws and regulations, but also to accompany this with a long paper of instructions and advice, both to the magistrates and the people; and as, on landing, I found that all the returns which I had asked for had been prepared, nothing remained to be done but that I should ascertain the amount of land under cultivation, in order that I might have some idea of the requirements of the people; and that I should explain to the whole body of heads of families the code of laws under which they were to live, with the reasons which had induced me to superadd one or two, of which they had no previous cognizance. The officers of the *Iris* kindly assisted me, by making a rough measurement of the cultivated land, which was found not to exceed eighteen or nineteen acres; and, with this return before me, I called a meeting of the inhabitants on Wednesday, 14th October, when all the heads of families, females as well as males, were present.

Having recalled to their recollection the substance of my commission and instructions, which I had read to them at a previous meeting, and which had been entered upon their records, I proceeded to read the laws which I had drawn up, and which were, with one or two exceptions, based upon the code which had been handed to me. No objection having been made to any of these, I signed the copy which had been made in their Book of Records, and handed this to the magistrate, to whom I gave a commission under the great seal of the colony; and I also gave commissions as magistrates to his two councillors. I then proceeded to read the paper of instructions and advice which I had drawn up; and, as this will give you a good idea of the present state and prospects of the people, and of my view of the steps which it will be necessary to take in order to enable them to avail themselves of the advantages of their position, I cannot do better than read it to you.

Instructions and Advice addressed to the Chief Magistrate of Norfolk Island.

The objects of Her Majesty's Government in transferring the Pitcairn Islanders to their present residence were:—1st, To put them in a position to maintain their increasing number by their own industry; and, 2nd, To enable them to keep up, so far as the change of circumstances may permit, the peculiar form of polity under which they have hitherto existed as a community.

It will, therefore, be the duty of the chief magistrate, while administering the affairs of the colony during the absence of the Governor, to keep these two objects steadily in view: to see that the labour of the islanders is properly applied to the cultivation of the ground; that a sufficient area is brought under cultivation to supply all the probable wants of the community, so that it may not be necessary to purchase flour or biscuit from the adjacent colonies; and, while doing this, to be careful not to sanction any deviations from the principles which, by maintaining a sort of family feeling among the whole of the community, have enabled them to live together in peace and harmony up to the present time.



The rules and regulations which have been submitted by me for the consideration of the community, and which have now been promulgated under the authority vested in me by Her Majesty, have been framed in strict accordance with those under which your affairs have hitherto been administered: some few rules have been abrogated, as having no relation to the state of things now existing, and one or two have been added, to provide for circumstances contingent upon the position of Norfolk Island in the immediate vicinity of the colonies of Australia and New Zealand. I allude especially to the rule which prohibits the introduction upon the island of spirituous or fermented liquors, except for purposes purely medicinal. The evils which are forced daily upon my notice, as originating from the use, and consequent abuse, of these stimulants, are too great not to make me most anxious to guarantee, if possible, the inhabitants of Norfolk Island from them; and, as none among you have ever been accustomed to the use of these stimulants, it can be no possible hardship that you should be prevented, by legal enactment, from indulging a taste which experience shows too often leads to crime and sin.

It must, however, be obvious to every one that the very altered position in which you are placed, must eventually render obligatory many additions to these regulations. Nothing has been said as yet relative to the alienation of land by the Crown, and its transference to individual proprietors; nothing to regulate the admission upon the island of settlers who may wish to become members of your community, nothing to indicate the mode in which the descent of property from parent to children is to be hereafter regulated, &c. &c. These, with several others, are matters which you have hitherto had little occasion to consider: they are questions which will soon be forced upon your attention—they ought not, however, to be hastily dealt with, or to be subjected to the operation of any arbitrary rule, the object of which you might be incapable of comprehending. I have, therefore, left them untouched for the present, in order that they might be submitted hereafter to the deliberate consideration of the people themselves, guided only by such advice as the Governor, from his position, and from the more extended means of information at his disposal, might be qualified to give. Some advice upon matters of special interest to the community I shall now proceed to give; and I shall accompany this with such positive instruc-

tions to yourself, as chief magistrate, as may tend to facilitate several of the arrangements which must shortly be made.

The present state of matters on Norfolk Island is, I believe, altogether incompatible with its prosperity, or with the comfort and happiness of the people. You appear to be living, not on the produce of your own labour, but upon your capital; or rather upon that capital which was handed over to you by the Government, for the purpose of being employed reproductively for your own benefit, and for that of your posterity. The scabby state of the sheep, arising from the impossibility of dressing them properly, may be a sufficient reason for killing them off gradually; but unless steps are soon taken to introduce more of this stock, and for allowing the cattle to increase, the supply of animal food will soon fall short of the wants of the people. The habit which you are acquiring of depending for a large portion of your food upon a source which is entirely independent of any exertions of your own, must manifestly lead to the introduction of improvident and idle habits, which cannot be too carefully guarded against.



The first thing, therefore, to be done, is to make a positive and marked distinction between public and private property; to give to each head of a family an absolute right of property in a certain amount of land, and to make him a present of a sufficient number of cattle, sheep, &c., to enable him to cultivate that land with advantage, supposing him to exercise the ordinary amount of forethought and industry; when this has been done, an end should be put, *at once and for ever*, to any gratuitous distribution of food, clothing, &c., from public funds, except, perhaps, to those who, from age and infirmity, or mental or bodily incapacity, are unable to maintain themselves.

In order to pave the way for this important change, the chief magistrate will arrange with the heads of families, and with those unmarried persons who may wish to acquire property of their own, for the selection by each of such an amount of land, not in any case exceeding 50 acres, in such a position as may seem to them most advantageous. A rough approximation to the area of a piece of land may be made by stepping round it; and the following table will give the number of paces, each pace being 30 inches, which it will take to include certain areas:—

10 acres will be 1,026 paces in circumference, or the side of a square which will contain 10 acres, will be 256 paces in length.

20 acres will have a circumference of 1,450 paces, and the side of the square will be 368 paces.

30 acres will have a circumference of 1,780 paces, and the side of the square will be 445 paces.

40 acres will have a circumference of 2,053 paces, and the side of the square will be 516 paces.

50 acres will have a circumference of 2,296 paces, and the side of the square will be 569 paces.

Marks should be placed at the corner of these allotments, and properly qualified persons will be sent to make the necessary surveys and plans of the different properties, from which the formal grants will be drawn up and issued, in pursuance of the powers vested in me by Her Majesty. Looking, however, to the object which, as I have before stated, the Government had in view in removing the present occupants from Pitcairn to Norfolk Island, I do not think that the grant in fee simple to the settler should be altogether unconditional. I do not think that it would be at all desirable to allow the settler to sell the land to persons unconnected with the island: should any one wish to leave the island, his property, should he wish to sell it, should first be offered to individual inhabitants, and should none of them be willing to purchase it, the community might be empowered to do so at a valuation.

When the allotments of land have been selected, the following articles may be handed over to each occupant:—

1st, A certain number of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c.

2nd, Such tools and implements as may be necessary to enable him to cultivate his land.

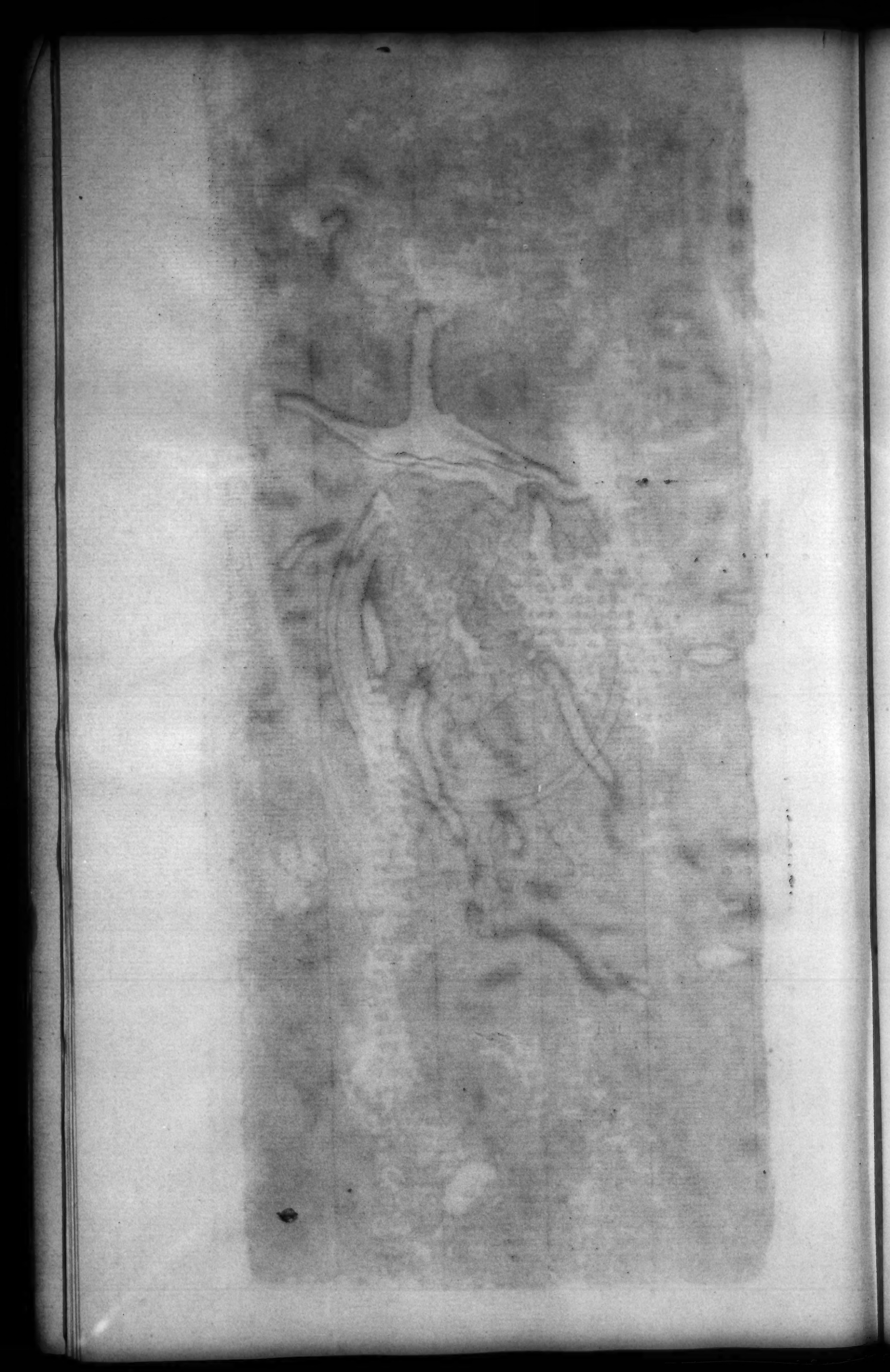
3rd, Such an amount of corn, potatoes, &c. as may be necessary to enable him to plant a sufficient area to maintain his family.

The amount of stock should not be too great —a cow or an ox to every ten acres will, I should say, be ample. Each proprietor will put a mark upon his own stock, to enable him to distinguish it from that of his neighbour, and from that of the public. These marks should be notified to the chief magistrate, and recorded

by him; and, when once established, should not be allowed to be modified or altered. The stock of individual proprietors may be allowed to run upon the unallotted parts of the island *for the present;* but, as it is evident that this unallotted portion will rapidly diminish as fresh families take up grants of land, it will be necessary that each proprietor should take early steps to fence in his own land, and to divide it off in such a manner as will enable him to keep his own ground. It is the more necessary that this should be done, as the manure made by the stock will, ultimately, be required for the proper cultivation of the soil. At present this is very rich, but each proprietor will act wisely in looking forward to the period when, in order to obtain proper crops, it will be necessary to apply manure, and in commencing to collect manure for that purpose at once.

When the land and a proper amount of stock have been handed over to different inddiviuals, it must be distinctly understood that nothing is to be drawn by any one from the public store for his private use, without payment for the same at its full *market price.* As no individual settler is in a position to set up a store, it is necessary that a public store should be maintained, at which clothing, provisions, tools, &c., should be kept for sale, a fixed price being placed upon each article, so that every person may know what he will have to pay. The establishment of a store will entail the appointment of a storekeeper, to whom the charge of all public stores should be handed over, and who will be held accountable for them. He will have to keep an account against each individual settler, crediting him with any payment, either in money, stock, or produce; and debiting him with the cost of any articles which he may have purchased from the store. The storekeeper may also be the schoolmaster. The salary which he will receive for the performance of these duties, together with contingent advantages, will probably be sufficient to enable the community to to receive the services of a competent person.

I have said that the chief magistrate should see that the labour of the islanders is properly applied to the cultivation of the ground. It appears to me that in order to place the community in a position to feed themselves, without reference to the adjacent colonies, at least eighty acres of maize should be planted; looking to the calls which may be made upon this crop for other purposes, it would perhaps be better to plant one hundred acres of maize, irrespective of the land appropriated to the growth of potatoes, yams, bananas, &c., and other vegetable products. If, then, such an amount of land is to be brought under cultivation, the labour of every member of the community should be rendered available towards it; and some check should be imposed upon the prolonged absence of those who, by going away for a time during the preparation of the ground for a crop, do, in point of fact, compel others to do their work. When once the land is given over to individuals, then any check of this kind will be unnecessary, but till then it should be imposed. The present mode of working the ground with the hoe is both dilatory and unsatisfactory. It would be as well, as soon as possible, to introduce the use of the plough. Until this is done, the labour of a large portion of the adult inhabitants will be expended in the production of food, and leaving but little available for the cultivation of articles which will be useful to exchange for the products of other countries. I am not aware, however, that there is any person on the island who knows how to use a plough.



In the same way, the islanders are now placed in possession of buildings, composed of stone, and plastered within and without; yet they are not in a position to carry out any repairs of these houses, as they know not how to burn lime to make mortar to plaster walls and ceilings, &c.; in fact, there are several trades which ought, for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants, to be practised on the island, but of which the present possessors are ignorant. They have wind and water mills, yet for want of a competent millwright and smith they have to grind their corn in hand-mills. They wear shoes—indeed, the character of the work they have to do, and the risk of wounding their feet, compels them to do so; but they have no man amongst them who can mend, not to say make, a shoe.

How, then, can their immediate and prospective wants be supplied?

With regard to the millwright and smith, I do not think it at all improbable that a competent person might be induced to settle on the island, by the grant of the water and windmill, subject to a condition that he should grind all

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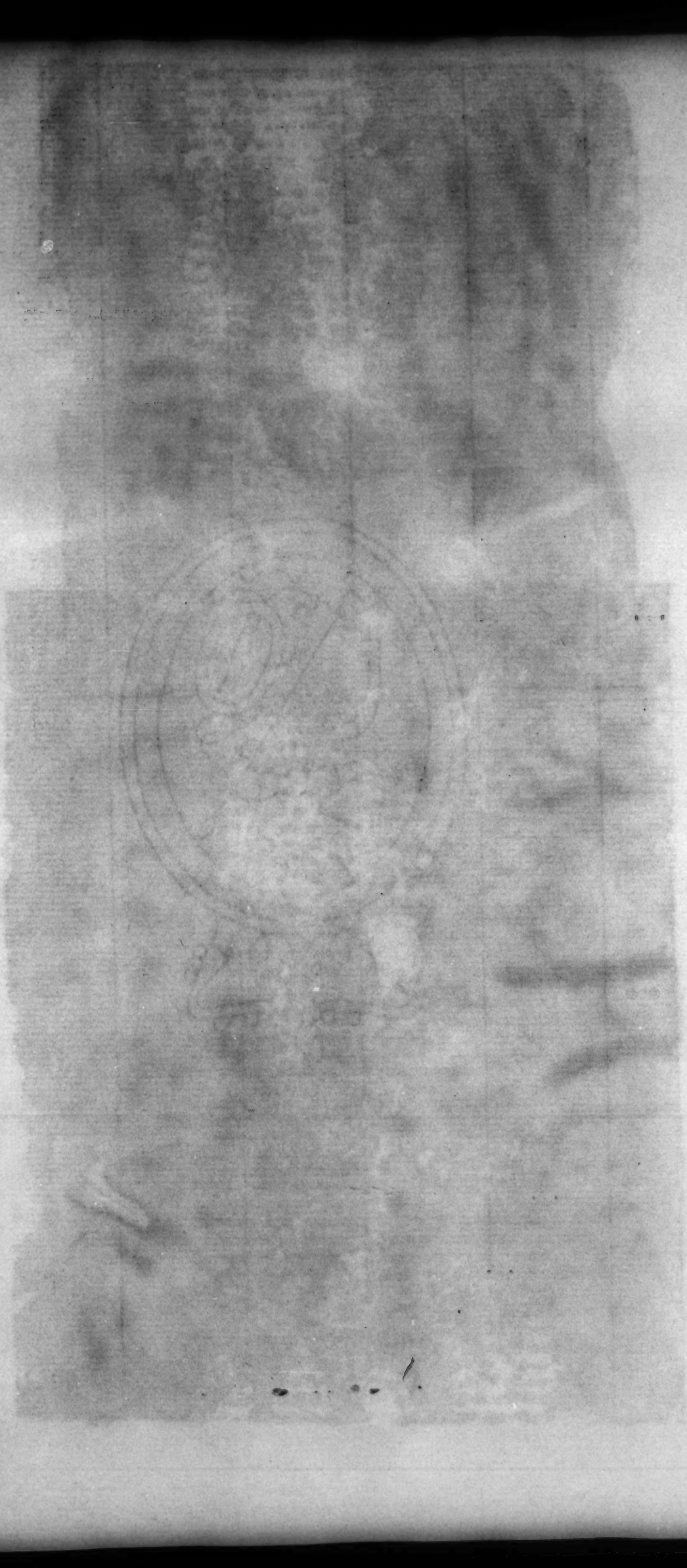
the corn of the community at a fixed rate; that is, as in Canada, at a fixed proportion of the quantity brought to the mill—say one-twelfth. The same person would be qualified to act as smith for the repair of tools, &c., and as a wheelwright. Were a circular saw attached to the mill-wheel, all the timber required for the use of the community might be cut up at a cheap rate.

For the repair of the houses a mason and plasterer will be required; and a shoemaker is also wanted. It may be possible to induce a few persons of this stamp to settle on the island; but beyond these, whose services may be said to be actually indispensable to the comfort and welfare of the inhabitants, I should not be disposed to admit of the introduction of any strangers.

Pending, then, the establishment of some rule as regards this, the chief magistrate will understand that he is not to permit strangers to remain on the island, or to occupy, except for a short visit, any of the public buildings.

There is one point which it is advisable to bring at once under the notice of the people; not with a view to any immediate action, but for the purpose of inducing a cheerful consideration of the course which it may hereafter be desirable to adopt.

Hitherto the public funds have been adequate to supply the wants of the community. The sale of wool, tallow, hides, &c., has produced a sum sufficient to cover the cost of purchasing clothing, flour, &c.; but this source of revenue will very soon be dried up, and it will be necessary to devise some mode by which those expenses, which are properly chargeable upon the general fund of the community (which expenses must annually increase), may be adequately provided for. I mean such expense as the payment to the chaplain, the storekeeper, the cost of maintaining the roads and public buildings, the salary of the chief magistrate, &c. There are several modes in which this may be done; but I am disposed to think, looking to the peculiar constitution of this society, that the best mode would be to tithe the produce of every kind, and thus to create one fund upon which all their payments would be chargeable.

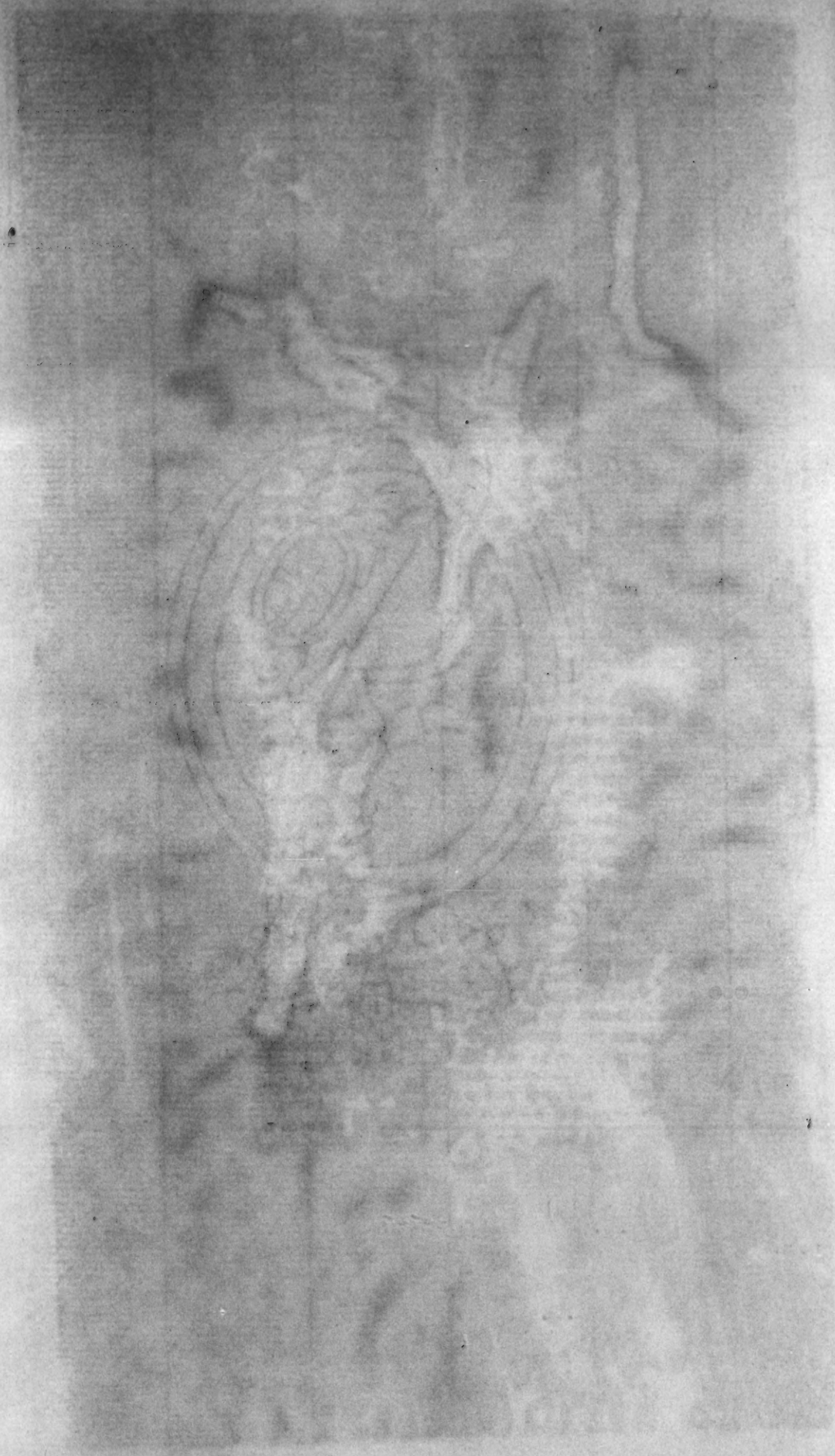


Since I commenced writing these instructions, I have ascertained, from the reports of the gentlemen whom I requested to inspect the lands under cultivation, that the amount is far less than I had anticipated—that it does not exceed twenty acres; a quantity which, even under the most favourable circumstances, would not be sufficient to provide vegetable food for the population of the island. It would, therefore, be advisable to plant as much more land as could be prepared, while the weather will admit of this being done; but it would be of much more importance that you should take warning by this, and be prepared, in forthcoming years, to meet this want, which can only be done by substituting the plough for the hoe. Under these circumstances, it would be desirable that I should, in addition to the mechanics, and others before specified, try to induce a well-qualified agriculturist to settle among you.

These are the principal suggestions which I have to make at present; and I do not think that any positive instructions, save those embodied in the paper, will be required by the chief magistrate. I will conclude, then, by assuring the islanders of the affectionate interest I take in their welfare, and by praying them to remember that all the blessings which they have received are God's gifts, and are to be employed in his service; not necessarily by any special dedication of them, but by striving in everything to do his will, and to walk in his way.

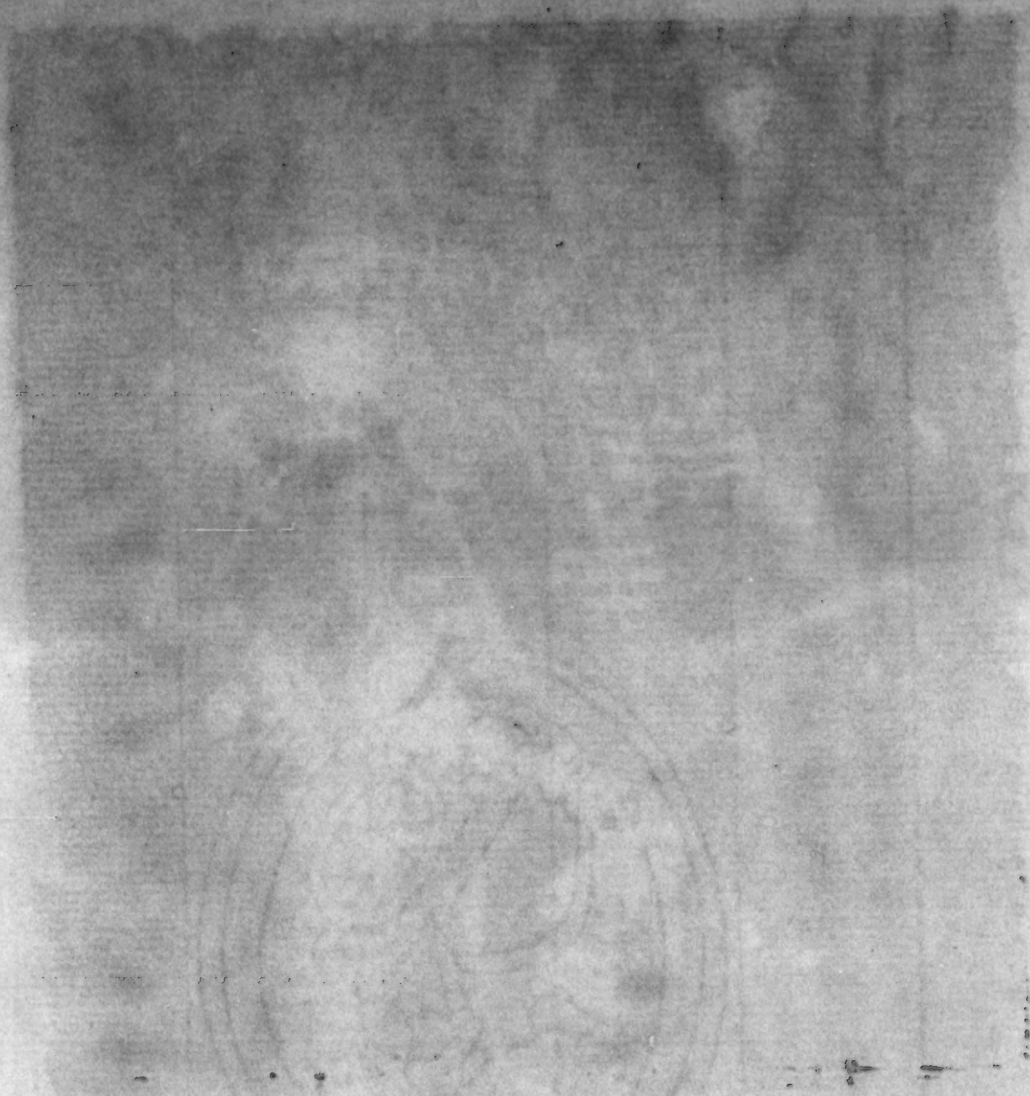
The character of the laws and regulations for the government of these people, and that of the advice which I gave to them, may appear extraordinary to those who do not consider how much education has done for themselves, and how little qualified they would be to deal with the realities of life were they to be compelled to reason out of themselves, without previous training, all that knowledge which has been handed down from father to son, from generation to generation, each individual throwing in some additional contribution to the general mass, and thus increasing the stock of information which their children will have to draw upon.

If, however, we look to the antecedents of the Norfolk Islanders, we shall find that the capital of knowledge upon which they had to depend, when they started into existence some sixty or seventy years since, was limited to the amount in possession of a common seaman. He, it is true, could read and write, and he was in the possession of the book which contains the record of God's dealings with man: he had, therefore,



he means of imparting the most useful of all knowledge, the pearl of great price; and, under God's blessing, he well fulfilled his task. The inhabitants of Norfolk Island are, I believe, without a parallel on the face of the globe: they form a community living in the fear and love of God, and showing their love for Him by obeying his commandments; but as regards the knowledge which has its origin in man's experience, they are very deficient—they are, in point of fact, children, not only in malice, but in understanding; and the object I had in view in giving them the advice which I have just read, was to give them man's understanding, to enable them to secure a certain supply of knowledge, with as little as possible of the alloy with which it is too often debased.

In their present position, these islanders are exposed to many of the temptations which wealth holds out. This may seem a contradiction, looking to the many matters in which they are deficient; but he who has every want supplied, with but little or no exertion of his own, may be said to be wealthy; and such is now the case with this people. They are in the position of a man who has been placed in possession, without any outlay of capital, of a well-stocked sheep station, the returns from which enable him to purchase everything which he may require. The islanders are able, from the sale of their wool and tallow, to purchase flour and biscuits, as well as clothing. They do not feel the necessity of cultivating the ground in order to supply themselves with bread: they have therefore much spare time on their hands. Their ignorance of what has been done, or is doing, by others, their want of mental training, is a check to the proper employment of this leisure, and there is a great risk that, as "*Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do,*" idleness here may produce some of the evil effects which we see it commonly does elsewhere. Luckily, these unsophisticated people are not, as yet, subjected to the temptations which beset those who dwell amid the busy haunts of men—they have still that brotherly feeling, binding them together as members of the Church of Christ—that feeling which ought to prevail generally, but which is so practically inoperative with us. That love of self, which separates man from his fellows, causing him to turn his eyes inward, and to centre all his feelings and affections upon himself, has as little hold upon the Norfolk Islanders as it has upon any created beings. I thought, however, that I could trace the first symptoms of the disease caused by idleness, in a sort of restlessness, creative of, or rather evidenced by, a desire of change. I trust that, if they are furnished with proper means of instruction and mental training, and provided with full employment for the mind as well as the body, this restlessness, or this morbid state of the mental and bodily energies, will find ample employment in the improvement of Norfolk Island, and in the development of its resources. The rapid increase of the population, to the number of which eighteen has been added in sixteen months, will, by creating fresh wants, and placing more labour at their disposal, for the supply of their wants, induce the islanders to turn their attention to this.



You will probably wish to know something of the appearance and manners of the people who have lately become your neighbours. I am luckily in a position to gratify your wish in one respect, as I am able to place before you photographic pictures of a great number of their people, for which I am indebted to Mr. Moresby, the son of Admiral Moresby, an old and kind friend of the Pitcairn Islanders. I think that the effect produced upon you by these pictures will be much the same as that which I felt when I saw the originals at a general meeting, when the whole of the adult population was grouped before me; namely, that they are a very good-looking race. There are no very striking examples of beauty of face or form; but the general effect is most pleasing, giving the idea that their hearts are at peace within them. Their manners, too, partake of the influence of their internal peace: they are kind, affectionate, simple; thinking no evil themselves—they are trustful, confiding, and unsuspicious of evil from others: they are, in fact, a loving and a loveable people; and I feel that, in bringing the peculiarities of their position under your notice, I have enlisted your sympathy for them. Should any occasion arise when something more active than sympathy may be required, I shall have no hesitation in appealing to you for that assistance, which, as it has so often been extended to others, will, I feel sure, ber endered by the inhabitants of New South Wales to a community so interesting as that of Norfolk Island.

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Young Notes

ADMIRAL BLIGH'S PAMPHLET

Report for the Publications Committee

Filed in the Pitcairn Island Fund Committee Book No 11 is an MSS copy (39 pages Quarto) of a Pamphlet which has on its forefront the title "An Answer to certain ascertion contained in the Appendix "to a Pamphlet entitled 'Minutes of the Proceedings of the "Court Martial held at Portsmouth Aug: 12th 1792, on Ten "Persons charged with Mutiny on Board His Majestys Ship "the 'Bounty' by Captain William Bligh. London. Printed for " G. Nicol. Bookseller to His Majesty. Pall Mall 1794."

This contains Bligh's own description of all the persons concerned; copies of letters and other testimonies of all the various persons as to what happened before and during the Mutiny --- all in favour of and exonerating Bligh --- mainly letters addressed to Bligh. This document is handwritten and one hand throughout.

There is nothing accompanying it to give any clue as to how or why it came here, or its connexion with the other papers (with which it has no apparent concern).

The only printed copy of this document so far traced, is in the British Museum (bound up in the same volume of "Geographical and Nautical Tracts" with Bligh's "Narrative of the Mutiny").

The Record Office; the Colonial Office Library; the Royal Colonial Institute Library; the London Library have all been searched. The United Service Institution (where I have been personally) has no record of this pamphlet or knowledge of it; they kindly allowed me to see all they possess on this subject, including a copy of the Court Marial Proceedings.

Mr. R. L. Atkinson (Keeper in the Record Office) has seen the M.S Document and he expresses the opinion that it is not Bligh's writing; but that no doubt only a few printed copies were made, and that possibly the British Museum one is the only one accessable or even existing. And that it was thought worth while for anyone needing it for use or reference to have it copied ver batim.

Probably the Revd. T Murray on his book "Pitcairn the Island, the People and the Pastor" is referring to this when he says he is inserting some particulars "which he is able to furnish from a rare but authentic document" (page 32)

I have seen Mr Sharp (Keeper of Printed Books in the British Museum) and he kindly looked up every possible source of information they have, but could tell me very little. By the Pressmark he considered it unlikely they had acquired the pamphlet when it was published and he thought they had probably acquired it by purchase in a collection of books. They have never been applied to on the matter before (as to its possible value or rarity) and had not considered it from that point of view, and really did not know. Its rarity could only be judged by whether it was to be found in other Libraries. It was sufficiently wellknown in 1824 to be included in Walker's Bibliography (British Authors and publications)

Sir Everard im Thurn writes on the matter --- "As to what should be done "with the Bligh M S. in possession of the S.P.C.K. it seems to me that "as long as we have access to only one of these papers, all that can "be done is to treat that one somewhat fully in the bibliography. But if "in the British Museum or elsewhere we could get hold of the others it "might be well to reprint them -- at least in abstract as an Appendix" Sir Everard is referring here in "them" to the idea that there were several "after Mutiny" pamphlets written by Bligh. But the only other Bligh Mutiny pamphlet in the British Museum is concerned with the New

South Wales Mutiny and not with the "Bounty".

Pending the opinion and the decision of the Committee nothing has so far been written about this in the Appendix or the Bibliography.

(10)

An
Answer
to
certain aspersions
contained in
The Appendix to a Pamphlet,
entitled

Sir Charles Lucas's
Answer
or this copy of
Bligh's "answer to
certain assertions".

London:
Printed for J. Nicol, Bookseller to his Majesty,
Pall Mall.
1794.

address your Lordship on the
subject

The
Earl of Malmesbury.

L L L

Sir Charles Lucas's
Notes
on this copy of
Bligh's "answer to
certain assertions".

B

An Answer to certain Assertions contained in an Appendix to a Pamphlet ("Minutes of Proceedings of the Court Martial on Ten Persons charged with Mutiny on the "Bounty")

Published 1794 by Captain Wm. Bligh

(Pamphlet above mentions, by Edward Christian – brother of Fletcher Christian – .)

The Above is contained in Historical & Geographical Tracts. British Museum.

Title of MS

A (1)

An Answer to certain assertions contained in The Appendix to a Pamphlet entitled "

(Minutes of the Proceedings on the Court Martial held at Portsmouth, Augs: 12th 1792, on Ten Persons charged with Mutiny on Board his Majesty's Ship the Bounty.)

By Captain William Bligh

Printed by G. Nicol, Bookseller to his Majesty, Pallmall – 1794. (P.R.O)

m.s.s. "copy" s.P.C/C Records

(2)

Mr Atkinson (M.C) [assistant keeper at the Record office] has looked at this MSS and his opinion is that it is not in Bligh's hand: that it is almost certainly a copy from the printed copy. He suggests that very few copies were printed (if more than one) & that being rare & inaccessable, it would have been quite worth while to have it copied in full, for any one requiring it for study or reference.

The only printed copy, so far traced is in British Museum

P.R.O

(10)

An
Answer
to
certain aperions
contained in
The Appendix to a Pamphlet,
entitled

"Minutes of the Procedings on the Court Martial held at Portsmouth, August 12th, 1792, on Ten Persons charged with Mutiny on Board his Majesty's Ship the Bounty.

By Captain William Bligh.

London:
Printed for G. Nicol, Bookseller to his Majesty,
Pall Mall.
1794.

address your Lordship on the subject

The
Earl of Malmesbury.

L L L

Sir Charles Lucas's
Note
on this copy of
Bligh's "answer to
certain assertions".

A MS. copy of this same document is filed in "Correspondence" Pit. Islan. Fund without comment or explanation & apparently without any connection with the text of the document therein.

S. P. C. K. Records

1 Printed copy in British Museum (in Geographical & Nautical Tracts)

The S. P. C. K "copy" is bound into the Volume (2) of Pitcairn Island Fund Committee Correspondence. It appears to have no place there, or connection with the documents: there is no explanation of it: no one knows anything about it: The question is, why is it there. how did it come there: is it a copy from the printed pamphlet (or the original MS?), & why was it copied

(continued on card 2)

In his book "Pitcairn, its Island & People" (On page 32 — 12th edition) Murray is evidently referring to this document (though he does not give the name or source) when he says "he is now enabled to furnish particulars from a rare but authentic document" — and he gives what is obviously taken from the above document. Possibly this would explain how & why the document came to be copied.

(10)

An
Answer
to
certain aspersions
contained in
The Appendix to a Pamphlet,
entitled

"Minutes of the Proceedings on the Court Martial held at Portsmouth, August 12th, 1792, on Ten Persons charged with Mutiny on Board his Majesty's Ship the Bounty.

By Captain William Bligh.

London:
Printed for G. Nicol, Bookseller to his Majesty,
Pall Mall.
1794.

address your Lordship on the subject

The
Earl of Malmesbury.

L L L

It is with no small degree of regret, that I find myself under the necessity of obtruding my private concerns on the Public. A pamphlet has appeared under the title of "Minutes of the Proceedings on the Court-Martial, held at Portsmouth, August 12th, 1792, on Ten persons charged with Mutiny on Board his Majesty's Ship the Bounty; with an appendix, containing a full account of the real Causes &c &c."

This appendix is the work of M.r Edward Christian, the brother of Fletcher Christian, who headed the Mutineers of the Bounty; written apparently for the purpose of vindicating his brother's conduct, at my expence.

The respect I owe to that public, in whose service I have spent my life, as well as regard to my character, compel me to reply to such parts of M.r Christian's Appendix, as might, if unnoticed, obtain credit to my prejudice.

Of the Minutes of the Court-Martial, thus published, it is necessary to observe, that they differ from the Minutes lodged in the admiralty office; and in some places materially. One instance of this will appear among the Proofs, which are here submitted to the Public.

The information which furnished M.r Edward

address your Lordship on the subject

The
Earl of Malmesbury.

L L L

Christian with materials for his appendix, he states to have been collected from many interviews and conversations in the presence and hearing of several respectable gentlemen". He then mentions the names of all the persons with whom these conversations were held, without distinguishing the particular information given by any individual.

The mixing together the names of men, whose assertions merit very different degrees of credit, and blending their evidence into one mass, is liable to two objections: 1st, the impossibility of tracing the author of any particular assertion; and 2dly, the danger, which to a reader is unavoidable, of supposing that the statements made by those who were actually accomplices in the Mutiny, came from men of respectable character, with whom he has thus associated them.

One of the hardest cases which can befall any man, is to be reduced to the necessity of defending his character by his own assertions only. As such, fortunately, is not my situation, I have rested my defence on the testimony of others; adding only, such of the written orders issued by me in the course of the voyage, as are connected with the matter in question;

which orders being issued publicly in writing, may be offered as evidence of unquestionable credit.

These testimonials, without further remark from me, I trust, will be sufficient to do away any evil impression which the public may have imbibed, from reading Mr Edward Christian's defence of his brother.

address your Lordship on the subject

The
Earl of Malmesbury.

L L L

List of Proofs.

1. Orders issued upon our Arrival at Otaheite, to regulate our Intercourse with the Natives.- October 25th, 1788.
2. Orders respecting the Confinement of three Men, who had deserted from the Ship.- Date, January 24th, 1789.
3. Letter from the Deserters beforementioned.- January 26th, 1789.
4. Examination respecting the Loss of his Majesty's Ship the Bounty, by the High Court of Judicature at Batavia.- October 13th, 1789.
5. Descriptive List of the Mutineers.- Dated 28th April, 1789.
6. Orders given to Mr. John Fryer, the Master, on leaving him at Batavia.- October 14th, 1789.
7. Letter from Mr. Peter Heywood, Midshipman, to Mr. Bligh.- July 14th, 1792.
8. Extract from Mr. Peter Heywood's Defence, on his Trial by a Court-Martial; held August 12th, 1792, at Portsmouth.
9. Letter from Mr. Peter Heywood to Mr. Edward Christian; published in the Cumberland Packet and Whitehaven Advertiser, November 20th, 1792.
10. Letter published in the Times, July 16th, 1794, from Mr. Edward Harwood, late Surgeon of his Majesty's ship Providence.
11. Affidavit of Joseph Coleman.- July 31, 1794.
12. Affidavit of John Smith.- August 1, 1794.
13. Affidavit of Lawrence Lebogue.- August 2, 1794.
14. Letter from Lieutenant John Hallet.- August 1, 1794.
15. Letter from Mr. Edward Lamb, Commander of the Adventure, in the Jamaica Trade.- October 28th, 1794.

No 1.

Rules to be observed by every Person on Board, or belonging to the Bounty, for the better establishing a Trade for Supplies of Provisions, and good intercourse with the Natives of the South Sea, wherever the Ship may be at.

1st. At the Society or Friendly Islands, no person whatever is to intimate that Captain Cook was killed by Indians; or that he is dead.

2d. No person is ever to speak, or give the least hint, that we have come on purpose to get the bread-fruit plant, until I have made my plan known to the chiefs.

3d. Every person is to study to gain the goodwill and esteem of the natives; to treat them with all Kindness; and not to take from them, by violent means, any thing that they may have stolen; and no one is ever to fire, but in defence of his life.

4th. Every person employed on service, is to take care that no arms, or implements of any kind under their charge, are stolen; the value of such thing, being lost, shall be charged against their wages

5th. No man is to embezzle, or offer to sale, directly, or indirectly, any part of the King's stores, of what nature soever.

6th. A proper person or persons will be appointed to regulate trade, and barter with the natives; and no officer or seaman, or other person belonging to the ship, is to trade for any kind of provisions, or curiosities; but if such officer or seaman wishes to purchase any particular thing, he is to apply to the provider to do it for him. By this means a regular

address your Lordship on the subject

The

Earl of Malmesbury.

L L L

market will be carried on, and all disputes, which otherwise may happen with the natives, will be avoided. All boats are to have everything handed out of them at sunset.

Given under my hand, on board the Bounty,
Otaheite, 25 October, 1788.

Wm. Bligh.

No. II.

All prisoners are to be kept upon deck in fair weather, and the centinel to report their state in the night, every half hour.

The key of their irons is to be taken care of by the master.

The mate of the watch is to be answerable for the prisoners. When they are released for a while, out of necessity, he is to see them again securely confined.

The mate of the watch is to have charge of a brace of pistols and one cartouch box, to be kept in the binnacle.

The mate of the watch is to take care that the centinels do not lounge, or sit down.

No canoe is to come on board after eight o'clock at night, or any to go under the bows of the ship upon any pretence; but whatever is handed in or out of the ship is to be at the gangways.

All boats, when moored, to have everything handed out of them at sun-set; and the centinel is to report the state of the prisoners every half hour, after the watch is set.

Given under my hand, in Oparré harbour,
on board the Bounty, Jan. 24th, 1789.

Wm. Bligh.

No. III.

Deserters' Letter, dated on Board the Bounty, at Otaheite, January 26th. 1789.

Sir,

We should think ourselves wholly inexcusable, if we omitted taking this earliest opportunity of returning our thanks for your goodness in delivering us from a trial by Court-Martial, the fatal consequences of which are obvious; and although we cannot possibly lay any claim to so great a favour, yet we humbly beg you will be pleased to remit any farther punishment; and we trust our future conduct will fully demonstrate our deep sense of your clemency, and our stedfast resolution to behave better hereafter.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient, most humble servants,*

C. Churchill,
Wm. Musprat,
John Millward.

To Captain Bligh. (Copy.)

* These three persons, who were afterwards Mutineers, had run away with the large cutter, and a chest of fire-arms; and this is what Millward, on his trial by the Court-Martial, calls "the former foolish affair."

No. IV.

Translation of an Examination before a Court of Inquiry, at Batavia, into the Loss of the Bounty.

This day, the 13th, October, 1789, came before Nicholas

address your Lordship on the subject

The
Earl of Malmesbury.

L L L

Van Bergen Vander Gryp, notary public of the Noble High Regency of Netherland India, residing in the town of Batavia. Present, the hereafter to be named witnesses: John Fryer, master; Thomas Denman Ledward, surgeon; William Cole, boatswain; William Peckover, gunner; William Elphinston, master's mate; Thomas Hayward and John Hallet, midshipmen; John Samuel, secretary; and the sailors, Robert Tinkler, Peter Linkleter, Lawrence Lebogue, George Simpson, John Smith, and Robert Lamb; all here present declare, with previous Knowledge of Mr Nicholas Engleheard, Superior Marchand, and Labaudhaar, and Licence Master in this place; and by interpretation of Mr Peter Eneas Mackay, Sub-Marchand, in the service of the Noble Company.- That the truth is, they have been together, serving on board his Britannic Majesty's Ship the Bounty, commanded by the Requirant.

That on the 28th April, 1789, that the greatest number of the ship's company, consisting of twenty-five persons, by the break of day, were mutineers; and before any body had discovered or got notice of it, had already secured the Requirant, binding his hands behind his back, and forcing him to come on deck in his shirt, where he was kept under a guard behind the mizen mast. That the boatswain and the others were forced by the mutineers to assist in hoisting out the launch; which being done, they were forced to go into her, and the last of all the Requirant; after which they were steered astern of the ship by a rope, and soon after cast adrift in the wide ocean.

That they were in all nineteen souls in the launch,

with a small quantity of bread and water, and no fire-arms.

That it had been impossible to foresee what has happened to them, as they had sailed homewards from the Friendly Islands, with a great cargo of plants, in the best order.

That there was no possibility to retake the ship or do more for the welfare of the Kings' service, than what had been done by the Reguirant, who had been tied and kept apart from the attestants until he was let down in the launch.

That there were heard at the time several expressions and huzzas in the ship, which makes them believe that three mutineers are returned to otaheite.

That on the night of the 28th, they arrived at the island of Tofoa, one of the Friendly Islands, and remained there until the 2d of may, 1789, seeking provisions and water. That they were attacked that day by the natives, whereby one man, John Norton, was killed, and they narrowly escaped.

That they, after having suffered all distress and misery, arrived, the 14th June following at Coupang, in Timor, and that there David Nelson, gardener, died of a fever.

That they sailed from Coupang on the 20th August following in a schooner for that purpose purchased, and arrived here at Batavia the 1st of October, 1789, where that vessel has been sold on the 10th of that month, that likewise on the 10th of October died in the hospital, Thomas Hall.

Alleging that all above mentioned to be the truth and verity, offering to confirm this given attestation with solemn oath.

Thus acted and passed in presence of Hermanus Abraham

address your Lordship on the

subject

The

Earl of Chalmesbury.

L L L

Simonsz, and Francis Abraham Simonsz, clerks, as witnesses.

The minute of this act is in form signed, and put on stamp paper of 12 stuyvers.

Was signed N. Bergen V. D. Gryp, Notary.

This day the 15th October, 1789, are heard by us Jose Theodore Vermeer, and Jacobus Martinus Balze, Members in the Honourable Court of Eschevains Commissaries, being qualified thereto by that court, apicted by the sworn clerk, Johannis Lohr, all the above attestants named in this act, and under translation of the sworn translator in the English language, Louis Wybrand Van Schellebeck, on the repetition of this their deposition, in which they declare to persist, with demand only, that for more elucidation, the following changes may be made in it.

That the affair has happened in the vicinity of the Friendly Islands, near the island of Lofoa.

That the whole of the ship's company, at the time of the Mutiny, consisted of forty-four persons, of which twenty-five have mutinied.

That after they were overpowered, they heard the mutineers say, "We shall in a short time return to the Society Islands": * and that the attestants, by homeward-bound, mean England.

On which, to prove the veracity of this their deposition, they give their oath, in the Protestant form.

Farther is, by us Commissaries, in our qualifications and on request of the Requirant, resolved of this act to give an account in forma duplo; of the same tenor and date, and

both signed by the deponents, and authenticated by our common signature.

(Signed)
G. T. Vermeer
J. Balzee

John Fryer
T. D. Ledward
Wm. Cole
Wm. Peckover
Wm. Elphinstone
Thos. Hayward
John Hallett
John Samuel
Rob. Tinkler
Peter Linkleter, × his mark
L. Lebogue, + his mark
George Simpson
John Smith + his mark
Robt. Lamb.

Note. By desire of the Court I was not present at these examinations. The originals are lodged in the Admiralty-Office.

* This fact, and the hazzaing mentioned ~~in the preceding~~ in the preceding page, are denied by Mr. Edward Christian in a very pointed manner (see his appendix, page 69); yet he professes to have received his information from "every one of those who came in the boat," the very persons who had affirmed to the circumstances on their oaths in this instrument.

No. V.

Description of the Pirates remaining on Board his Majesty's armed vessel, Bounty, on the 28th April 1789.

address your Lordship on the subject

The
Earl of Malmesbury.

L L L

Drawn up at Timor. Copies of this list were forwarded from Batavia to Lord Cornwallis, then Governor General of India, at Calcutta; to Governor Philips, at New South Wales, and one was left at Batavia, with the Governor General of the Dutch Possessions in India.

Fletcher Christian, masters mate, aged 24 years, five feet nine inches high, blackish, or very dark brown complexion, dark brown hair, strong made; a star tattowed on his left breast, ; his knees stand a little out, and he may be called rather bow legged. He is subject to violent perspirations, and particularly in his hands, so that he soils any thing he handles.

George Stewart, midshipman, aged 23 years, five feet seven inches high, good complexion, dark hair, slender made, narrow chested, and long neck, small face and black eyes; tattowed on the left breast with a star, and on the left arm with a heart and darts, is also

Peter Haywood, midshipman, aged 17 years, five feet seven inches high, fair complexion, light brown hair, well proportioned, very much tattowed; and on the right leg is tattowed the three legs of Man, as it is upon that coin. At this time he is not done growing, and speaks with the Manks, or Isle of Man accent.

Edward Young, midshipman, aged 22 years, five feet eight inches high, dark complexion, and rather a bad look, dark brown hair, strong made, has lost several of his fore teeth, and those that remain are all rotten; a small mole

on the left side of the throat, and on the right arm is tattowed a heart and dart through it, with E & J underneath, and the date of the year 1788 or 1789.

Charles Churchill, ship's corporal, aged 30 years, five feet ten inches high, fair complexion, short light brown hair, top of the head bald, strong made, the fore finger of his left hand crooked, and his hand shews the marks of a severe scald; tattowed in several places of his body, legs, and arms.

James Morrison, boatswain's mate, aged 28 years, five feet eight inches high, sallow complexion, long black hair, slender made; has lost the use of the upper joint of the fore finger of the right hand, tattowed with a star under his left breast, and a garter round his left leg, with the motto of Honi soit qui mal y pense; and has been wounded in one of his arms with a musket ball.

John Mills, gunner's mate, aged 40 years, five feet ten inches high, fair complexion, light brown hair, strong made and raw boned; a scar in his right arm-pit, occasioned by an abscess.

John Millward, seaman, aged 22 years, five feet five inches high, brown complexion, dark hair, strong made; very much tattowed in different parts of the body, and under the pit of the stomach, with a taboony of Otaheite.

Matthew Thompson, seaman, aged 40 years, five feet eight inches high, very dark complexion, short black hair, slender made, and has lost the joint of the great toe of his right foot; and is tattowed in several places of his body.

William Mickoy, seaman, aged 25 years, five feet six inches high, fair complexion, light brown hair, strong made;

address your Lordship on the

subject

The

Earl of Hillsborough.

L L L

a scar where he has been stabbed in the belly, and a small scar under his chin; is tattowed in different parts of his body.

Matthew Quintal, seaman, aged 21 years, five feet five inches high, fair complexion, light brown hair, strong made; very much tattowed

John Summer, seaman, aged 24 years, five feet eight inches fair complexion, brown hair; a scar on the left cheek, and tattowed in several places.

Thomas Burket, seaman, aged 26 years, five feet nine inches high, fair complexion, very much pitted with the small pox, brown hair, slender made, and very much tattowed.

Isaac Martin, seaman, aged 30 years, five feet eleven inches high, sallow complexion, short brown hair, raw boned; tattowed with a star on his left breast.

William Muspratt, seaman, aged 30 years, five feet six inches high, dark complexion, brown hair, slender made, a very strong black beard, with scars under his chin; is tattowed in several places of his body.

Henry Hilbrant, seaman, aged 25 years, five feet seven inches high, fair complexion, sandy hair, strong made; his left arm shorter than the other, having been broke; is an Hanoverian born, and speaks bad English; tattowed in several places.

Alexander Smith, seaman, aged 22 years, five feet five inches high, brown complexion, brown hair, strong made, very much pitted with the small-pox, and very much tattowed on his body, legs, arms, and feet. He has a scar on his

right foot, where it has been cut with a wood axe.

John Williams, seaman, aged 25 years, five feet five inches high, dark complexion, black hair, slender made; has a scar on the back part of his head; is tattowed, and a native of Guernsey; speaks French.

Richard Skinner, seaman, aged 22 years, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, very well made, and has scars on both ankles, and on his right shin; is very much tattowed.

Thomas Ellison, seaman, aged 17 years, five feet three inches high, fair complexion, dark hair, strong made; has got his name tattowed on his right arm, and dated October 25th, 1788.

William Brown, assistant botanist, aged 27 years, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, dark brown hair, slender made, a remarkable scar on one of his cheeks, which contracts the eyelid, and runs down to his throat, occasioned by the King's evil; is tattowed.

Michael Byrne, seaman, aged 20 years, five feet six inches high, fair complexion, short fair hair, slender made; is almost blind, and has the mark of an issue on the back of his neck; plays the violin.

Joseph Coleman, armourer, aged 40 years, five feet six inches high, fair complexion, gray hair, strong made; a heart tattowed on one of his arms.

Charles Norman, carpenter's mate, aged 26 years, five feet nine inches high, fair complexion, light brown hair, slender made, is pitted with the small pox; and has a remarkable motion with his head and eyes.

Thomas McIntosh, carpenter's crew, aged 25 years, five

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L L L

feet six inches high, fair complexion, light brown hair, slender made, is pitted with the small pox, and is tattowed.

The four last are deserving of mercy, being detained against their inclinations.

Wm. Bligh.

note. This description was made out from the recollection of the persons with me, who were best acquainted with their private marks.

No. VI.

Orders to Mr. J. Fryer, Master of the Bounty, on my leaving him at Batavia.

Sir,

Whereas from a representation of the physician general, it appears that my life is in great danger, if I remain here until the fleet for Europe sails; and that only myself and two others can be taken in the packet, which departs on Friday the 16th instant,

I therefore impower you to take the command of the remaining officers and men, and order you to follow me to the Cape of Good Hope by the first ships his Excellency the Governor General shall permit you to embark in; and as his Excellency has been pleased to order that the people may be taken care of at the convalescent hospital, about four miles from town, where is a good air and the best of treatment; you are hereby required to see that every one remains there.

You are not to permit any of those who remain in town,

to be wandering about between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon.

You are, upon embarkation, or at a proper time, to get a knowledge of what charges are against his Majesty's subjects, and upon fairly and duly considering them, you are to draw bills for the amount on the Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy (if it cannot be done as hereafter expressed), giving them a letter of advice at the same time, certifying that I sailed to the Cape of Good Hope before you, in a packet that could not take any more men; my health being so exceedingly impaired, as to render my existence very doubtful, and that the Governor-General could not give me all a passage in one ship.

I have agreed with the Sabandhaar, that all debts on the government account, incurred for victualling or passage money, shall be presented to him; that then on your certifying the justness of it, and another signing officer, such account shall stand over until presented to government in England – that of all such accounts you are to secure copies, and to send them, by different opportunities, to me in England, signed as before mentioned, to the care of Messrs. Marsh and Creed, agents, Norfolk Street, Strand. You are, for further security, to send one to your agent.

That before the departure of the people, you are to allow each seaman one month's pay to buy warm clothing to pass the Cape of Good Hope with, and you may also give the officers one month's pay for the same use, except yourself and Doctor.

address your Lordship on the

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L L L

I shall leave with you the money I received on the sale of the schooner - 177 ducatoons, or 295 rix dollars, for the expenditure of which you must produce regular vouchers, but you are to pay no account without consulting the Sabandhaar, that such account is at a moderate price.

The board and lodging for yourself and Doctor, you may consider to be paid at one rix dollar per day; and for the boatswain, gunner, Mr Elphinstone, Mr Hayward and Mr Hallet, one rupee per day; and the charges for the seamen in the hospital, from the 13th October, you must pay as demanded, allowing for your brother, Robert Linkler, at the same rate, to be put into the general account.

Should it be demanded of you to pay the passage money for every individual before you sail you are to draw bills on the Treasurer of his Majesty's navy for the amount.

Before the ships are ready for sea, you are from time to time to apply to the Sabandhaar, Mr Englehard, who will assist you for the good of his Majesty's service; and through him, or as circumstances may point out, you are to make all necessary application to the Governor-general.

The remaining men and officers you are to take according to the ships they are put into, not separating Mr Hayward and Mr Hallet. The carpenter you must apply for to come with you, and is to be considered a prisoner at large in the ship.

On embarkation, you are to see that both officers and men conduct themselves with propriety and regularity.

On your arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, you are forthwith to join me; but should I not be there before the ship you sail in departs for Europe, you are to make the best of your way in the same ship and give an account of your transactions to the Admiralty.

While you remain here, you are to examine into the situation of the people in the hospital twice a week; and if they are not properly treated, you must represent the same to the Sabandhaar.

The carpenter having applied to me for clothes, you are to supply him with a month's pay to purchase the necessary articles he is in want of, and to see he is not ill-treated.

Given under my hand at Batavia, 14th Oct. 1789.

Wm. Bligh.

To Mr. J. Fryer, Master in his Majesty's Navy.

No. VII.

His Majesty's Ship Hector, Portsmouth, July 14, 1792.

Dear Madam,

As I make no doubt you have already heard of my arrival here, as a prisoner, to answer for my conduct done, on the day that unfortunate Mutiny happened, which deprived Captain Bligh of his ship, and, I then feared of life; but, thank God, it is otherwise: and I sincerely congratulate you, Madam, upon his safe, but miraculous, arrival in England; I hope, ere this, you have heard of the cause of my determination to remain

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L L L

in the ship; which being unknown to Captain Bligh, who, unable to conjecture the reason, did, as I have had reason to fear, (I must say naturally) conclude, or rather suspect me to have likewise been a coadjutor in that unhappy affair; but God only knows, how little I merited so unjust a suspicion (if such as suspicion ever entered his breast); but yet my thorough consciousness of not having ever merited it, makes me sometimes flatter myself that he could scarcely be so cruel; and, ere long, let me hope I shall have an equitable tribunal to plead at; before which, (through God's assistance) I shall have it in my power to proclaim my innocence, and clear up my long injured character before the world. I hear he is gone out again; if so, may he have all the success he can wish. — Alas, Madam! I yesterday heard of the melancholy news of the death of your best of parents; I heartily condole with you for his loss; for in him I lost the most kind friend and advocate; whose memory I shall for ever revere with the highest veneration.

I have one request to ask of you, Madam, which is, that you will be so obliging as to inquire whether Mrs Duncan, in Little Hermitage-Street, hath in her possession the clothes (which, if you remember) I left with her in 1787, and gave you an order, by which you might at any time get them from her: so that if they are still there you will be so good as to send them down here, directing them (for me, on board his Majesty's ship Hector, to the care of Serjeant

William Clayfield, marines, Portsmouth, or elsewhere): if you can hear no tidings of them or her, you will honour with a few lines your much obliged,

obedient humble servant,
P. Heywood.

No. VIII.

Extract from Mr P. Heywood's Defence, on his Trial by a Court-martial, held August 12th, 1792, at Portsmouth. Copied from the Minutes of the Court-Martial, lodged in the Admiralty office.*

"Captain Bligh, in his Narrative, acknowledges that "he had left some friends on board the Bounty; and "no part of my conduct could have induced him to "believe that I ought not to be reckoned of the number. "Indeed, from his attention to, and very kind treatment "of me, personally, I should have been a monster of "depravity to have betrayed him. The idea alone is "sufficient to disturb a mind, where humanity "and gratitude have, I hope, ever been noticed as its "characteristic features."

* This part of Mr Heywood's defence does not appear in the Minutes of the Court Martial published, or in Mr. Edward Christian's Appendix.

No. IX.

The following letter signed P. Heywood, with the Remarks, appeared in the Cumberland Packet, or Ware's Whitehaven

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L L L

Advertiser, November 20th, 1792, about three months after the Court-martial.

We have the following important information from the most unquestionable Authority.

The late most interesting trial at Portsmouth, of the unfortunate Mutineers of the Bounty, will be shortly published by a gentleman of respectability, who was employed before the Court-Martial. That publication will astonish the world; and the public will then correct the erroneous opinions, which, from certain false narratives, they have long entertained; and will be enabled to distinguish between the audacious and hardened depravity of the heart, which no suffering can soften, and the desperation of an ingenuous mind, torn and agonized by unprovoked and incessant abuse and disgrace.

* Though there may be certain actions, which even the torture and extremity of provocation cannot justify, yet a sudden act of frenzy, so circumstanced, if far removed, in reason and mercy, from the foul, deliberate contempt of every religious and virtuous sentiment and obligation, excited by selfish and base gratifications.

For the honour of this country, we are happy to assure our readers, That one of its natives, Fletcher Christian,

* The great resemblance between the last page of Mr Edward Christian's Appendix and this paragraph is very remarkable, if they were written by different persons.

is not that detestable and horrid monster of wickedness, which with extreme, and perhaps unexampled, injustice and barbarity to him and his relations, he has long been represented: but a character for whom every feeling heart must now sincerely grieve and lament.

When Mr Heywood, the midshipman, had received his majesty's free pardon, he felt it his duty to write to Mr. Christian's brother the following letter:-

Great Ruppel-street, 5 Nov. 1792.

"Sir,

"I am sorry to say, I have been informed you were inclined to judge too harshly of your truly unfortunate brother; and to think of him in such a manner, as I am conscious, from the knowledge I had of his most worthy disposition and character (both public and private), he merits not in the slightest degree: therefore I think it my duty to undeceive you, and to rekindle the flame of brotherly love (or pity now) towards him, which I fear the false reports of slander, and vile suspicion, may have nearly extinguished.

"Excuse my freedom, Sir:- If it would not be disagreable to you, I will do myself the pleasure of waiting upon you, and endeavour to prove, that your brother was not that vile wretch, void of all gratitude, which the world had the unkindness to think him: but, on the contrary, a most worthy character; ruined only by having the misfortune, if it can be so called, of being a young man of strict honour, and adorned with every virtue; and beloved by all (except one,

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whose ill report is his greatest praise) who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

"I am, Sir, with esteem,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"P. Heywood."

This character every officer and seaman, except one, on board the Bounty, who has yet arrived in England, now unites in bestowing upon him. The mystery of this transaction will soon be unravelled, and then the shame and infamy of it will be distributed, in the just proportions in which they are, and have been, deserved.

No. X.

Taken from the Times, July 16th, 1794.

To the Conductor of the Times.

Sir,

A publication has lately made its appearance, intitled, "Minutes of the Proceedings of the Court-Martial, held at Portsmouth, August 12, 1792, on Ten persons charged with Mutiny on Board his Majesty's Ship Bounty; with an appendix containing a full account of the real causes and circumstances of that unhappy Transaction, the most material of which have hitherto been withheld from the Public; written by Edward Christian." The obvious tendency of which is to palliate the conduct of Fletcher Christian, his brother, and ultimately to asperse the character of Captain Bligh. As if anything could be advanced in extenuation of a crime, at the bare recital of which humanity shudders; a crime marked by such circumstances as to be unexampled in the

annals of nautical history. This publication, Mr Editor, is disgraced by gross misrepresentations, and low malevolence, of which immmerable instances could be adduced, were long details admissible in a newspaper. The shafts of envy are ever levelled against conspicuous merit, but they recoil with redoubled force on the impotent adversary. Captain Bligh's general conduct during the late expedition, which was crowned with the most ample success, his affability to his officers, and humane attention to his men, gained him their high esteem and admiration, and must eventually dissipate any unfavourable opinion, hastily adopted in his absence. I trust that this imbecile and highly illiberal attack, directed by the brother of the arch-mutineer, will be received by the world with that indignation and contempt it so justly deserves.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant
Ed. Harwood,
Late Surgeon of his Majesty's ship Providence,
Captain Bligh.

No. XI.

Affidavit of Joseph Coleman

I, Joseph Coleman, late belonging to his Majesty's armed vessel Bounty, William Bligh, Esq. Commander, voluntarily do make oath,

That Mr. Edward Christian sent for me, and asked me concerning the Mutiny of the Bounty, and about Captain Bligh; and I said I knew nothing of him, but that he

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was a very good man to me.

I told Mr. Christian, that I never heard Captain Bligh say, he would make his officers jump overboard, and eat grap like cows.

I told him, that after the ship was taken, I heard the Mutineers say he swore and damned them; but not that I heard him do it myself. I said, I could never agree with the Mutineers.

I never saw Captain Bligh shake his hand in Christians face; or heard him damn him for not firing at the Indians.

I do not remember anything about the heap of cocoa nuts being taken away, but by hearsay from the Mutineers, after the ship was taken, and we came home.

I never heard, or told Mr. Edward Christian, about his brother's expression, that "he had been in hell for weeks past with you".

I never Knew or heard that Captain Bligh and Fletcher Christian had any words at the Cape, or before the Mutiny.

I never told, or heard, of Captain Bligh telling the chiefs at Otaheite, that Christian was a towtow (a servant).

I never Knew anything of Christian intending to make a raft, to quit the ship.

I never told Mr. Christian, that Stewart clapped his hands, and said, it was the happiest day of his life.

I remember Christian having a girl, and of her going with him to the island Toboay, and lived with him.

I said I never could be easy with the Mutineers, because they Knew I was Kept against my will. - Morrison threatened to blow my brains out.

I remember that Musprat, Churchill, and Millward, deserted with the cutter and arms, while at Otaheite, and that they said many others intended to remain among the islands.

I remember that one of our cables was almost cut through at Otaheite, and that afterwards the Captain had always a centinel on the bowsprit.

I know the Captain never suffered any man to hurt the Indians, or insult them.

I know we were at short allowance of bread, and that we were at two-thirds allowance of that article; but I remember, that by the consent of every one, we had only grog every other day while at Otaheite, and that was, that we might not be in want in case we could not get through Endeavour Straits, and we did not want it so much at Otaheite, because we had plenty of cocoa-nut milk.

I never said more to Mr. Christian, than that his brother behaved very well to me after the Mutiny, and that I knew no harm of him before the Mutiny.

I never said that Christian, or Stewart, was equal to Captain Bligh in abilities, I never thought of such a thing.

Joseph his × mark Coleman,

Sworn before me, at the Public Office in Great Marlborough-street, this 31st day of July, 1794. (A Copy.)

John Scott.

No. XII.

I John Smith's Affidavit.

I John Smith late belonging to his Majesty's armed vessel the Bounty, William Bligh Esq. Commander, maketh oath,

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that Mr. Edward Christian sent for me, and asked me how his brother (who was the Mutineer in the Bounty) had behaved in the ship.

I said his brother was well liked in the ship, as far as I Knew, by the people.

I never Knew Christian and Captain Bligh have any words in particular.

On the day before the mutiny happened, I was sent by the Captain to ask Christian to dine with him, but he said, I am so ill I cannot wait on the Captain: and I was sent again in the evening to ask Christian to supper, and he said he was so ill that he could not come.

When in working the ship, and things had been neglected to have been done at other times that the Captain had ordered, I have known the Captain to be angry and damn the people, as is common; but the Captain immediately afterwards always behaved to the people as if nothing had happened.

I never heard the Captain damn the officers, and call them names, and threaten to make them jump over board, Kill half of them, and make them eat grass like cows. I never heard any such a thing.

I never saw the Captain shake his hand in Christian's face, and I never heard of it even, that he did; or in any of their faces.

I never heard that the Captain damned Christian for not firing at the Indians for stealing an adz.

I did not hear Christian say to the Captain, I am in hell, I am in hell, because I was below; but I never understood but that he did say so. The Captain said so in the boat, and had it in his Narrative,

which I never heard any one deny.

I never told Mr Edward Christian anything about the cocoa nuts, or did I know anything about it, any more than that the Captain found fault at a heap of cocoa nuts being taken away; and I never or heard that such a thing could be the cause of the Mutiny.

I never Knew or heard of any words that the Captain had with Christian at the Cape of Good Hope; but I always understood he was on good terms with the Captain, and remember he used to dine with him every third day, and did so until the day of the Mutiny, and frequently supped with the Captain besides.

I never heard, or told Mr Edward Christian, that Captain Bligh told the people of Otaheite, that his brother was a towtow (or servant), or ever heard of such a thing.

I never Knew anything that Christian intended to make a raft, or ever heard of it until the Mutineers arrived in the Pandora, and I never told Mr Edward Christian about it.

I never told Mr Edward Christian that his brother never Kept a girl; for I remember he had a girl, and she was called Tittriano's girl, which was the name Christian went by.

I never told Mr. Edward Christian that his brother, or Stewart, was equal to Captain Bligh in abilities, nobody could say such a thing as that - I always saw Captain Bligh instructing him.

I never said to Mr. Edward Christian anything about his brother's abilities, or anything respecting his qualifications, or the praises which he, in his Appendix, says were repeated by one and the other.

I remember that Christian always had leave to have grog out of Captain Bligh's case whenever he wanted it; and I always gave it him, and Mr. Nelson, the gardener, when they chose to ask for it.

I Know that we were never at short allowance of provisions except

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bread, and that was one-third short; but I remember that at Otaheite, all hands, by their own consent, had their grog but every other day, on account of the danger of going through Endeavour Straits, where we might lose our passage; and the want of grog at Otaheite we did not mind, because we had plenty of fine cocoa-nut milk, and the finest fresh pork, bread-fruit and other things of the country.

Mr. Edward Christian asked me how Captain Bligh was liked in the Providence, and if nothing had happened; and I told him nothing had happened, and all was well, and the Captain very much liked.

I know the Captain was always very kind to the Indians, and would not suffer any man to hurt or insult them.

This is all that I said to Mr. Christian, the brother of Christian the Mutineer on board the Bounty; and Mr. Christian had no right to make use of my name in the manner he has done in his late publication.

I know that three of the Mutineers, Musprat, Churchill, and Millward, while at Otaheite, run away with the cutter and arms.

I remember our cable being nearly cut through at Otaheite, in a stormy night, and that Captain afterwards ordered a centinel on the bowsprit.

John Smith.

Sworn before me at Guildhall, London,
this 1st August, 1794.

Watkin Lewes.

(A copy.)

No. XIII.

Lawrence Lebogue's Affidavit.

I, Lawrence Lebogue, late sail-maker on board his Majesty's armed vessel Bounty, William Bligh Esq. Commander, do voluntarily make oath,

That I was sent for by Mr Edward Christian to a public-house, and asked whether Captain Bligh did flog his people, and why he kept them at short allowance; but the most of his questions were about Captain Bligh's behaviour to the officers of the Providence, and how he behaved to them, and if I thought they liked him.

I told him that Captain Bligh made no distinction, every officer was obliged to do his duty, and he showed us more favour to one man than another. I was sure every person in the Providence would speak well of Captain Bligh - he was a father to every person.

I said I knew Captain Bligh was a very great friend to Christian the Mutineer; he was always permitted to use the Captain's cabin, where I have seen the Captain teaching him navigation and drawing. He was permitted to use the Captain's liquor when he wanted it, and I have many times gone down at night to get him grog out of the Captain's case.

I have heard the Captain damn the people, like many other captains; but he was never angry with a man the next minute; and I never heard of their disliking him.

I never heard of the Captain abusing his officers; nor ever said to Mr. Edward Christian, that he threatened to make them jump overboard; or eat grass like cows; or shake his hand in their faces.

I said, Captain Bligh was not a person fond of flogging

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L L L

his men; and some of them deserved hanging, who had only a dozen.

I said we were never at short allowance but in bread, and that we were at two-thirds, because we did not know how long it would be before we got a supply, as we had to go through a terrible passage near New Guinea. And for fear of being in want of spirits the ship's company had agreed, while at Otaheite, to have their grog but every other day, because they had plenty of fine cocoa nut milk, and all they cared about.

I remember that a heap of cocoa-nuts, which the Captain had ordered to be saved as a rarity until we got to sea, for a day or two when we should enjoy them, was taken away; and that the Captain told the officers they had neglected their duty, and disobeyed his orders; and that all the cocoa nuts, on that account, were brought on deck; and the matter ended with their being divided.

I never heard nor told Mr. Edward Christian anything about — I have been in hell, which he speaks of.

I never knew, or heard, that Christian was ever found fault with by Captain Bligh at the Cape of Good Hope; and I always thought they were very good friends, until the Mutiny.

*I remember very well, that the Captain came on deck one night and found fault with Christian, because in a squall he had not taken care of the sails. It was after we left Whytootackee.

I never knew that Christian intended to go away on a raft; or could he have made one without it being known by every person.

I remember Christian had a girl, who was always with him.

I never heard anything at Otaheite that Captain Bligh had told the chiefs, Christian was a too-too; I know the chiefs did not think so of any of the officers.

I never knew Captain Bligh find fault with Christian for not firing at the Indians at Anamooka.

*Mr. Edward Christian declares no one ever knew of this circumstance.

I was the only person mentioned who sailed with Captain Bligh to the West Indies, and to the South Sea, as Christian did; and I never told Mr. Edward Christian that his brother could not have borne Captain Bligh's conduct to him much longer, because I knew Captain Bligh was always a friend to Christian, when he sailed with him to the West Indies, as well as afterwards.

I know that three of the Mutineers deserted with one of the boats and an arm chest with arms at Otaheite, because they wished to stay among the islands. Musprat, Churchill and Millward were the three, and they said many others intended to do it.

I remember one of our cables being almost cut through in a dark stormy night, which we thought was to let the Ship go on shore; and that after that, the Captain ordered a centinel on the bowsprit. This was at Otaheite.

Mr. Christian asked me if I thought Captain Bligh could hurt his brother, if he ever came home. I said Captain Bligh had such a forgiving temper, that I did not think he would, unless the law of this country would hurt him. I said Captain Bligh was the best friend Christian ever had.

I remember that Christian was drinking with the carpenter, William Purcell, at 12 o'clock at night, although Christian was to be up at four o'clock in the morning to keep his watch, and that when the Mutiny broke out that morning, I saw a musket at Purcell, the carpenter's cabin door.

The mark of
× Lawrence Lebogue.

Sworn to the truth of the foregoing Narrative 28 day August, 1794, at Guildhall London.

Watkin Lewes.

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L L L

No. XIV.

From Lieutenant John Hallet to Captain Bligh.

Dear Sir,

I have just read a publication, by Mr. Edward Christian, respecting the Mutiny on board the Bounty, and have made a few remarks thereon, which I have transmitted to you, and beg that you will make any use of them you please.

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
John Hallet. junior.

Having been long confined by a severe illness, and having consequently not mixed with the world since my arrival, in February last, from Jamaica; it was but lately that the Minutes of the Court-Martial, held in 1792, on Ten persons charged with Mutiny on board the Bounty; together with an Appendix to those Minutes, published by Mr. Edward Christian, reached my hands. As I was on board the Bounty at the time of the Mutiny, and as my name is not wholly unimplicated in the Appendix, I cannot but consider myself bound, in justice to my own character as well as to that of Captain Bligh, to advance my mite towards the confutation of the very malevolent aperations and insinuations conveyed to the public through the medium of that Appendix. I will by no means affirm that I never heard Captain Bligh express himself in warm or hasty language, when the conduct of his officers or people has displeased him; but every seafaring gentleman must be

convinced, that situations frequently occur in a ship when the most mild officer will be driven, by the circumstances of the moment, to utter expressions which the strict standard of politeness will not warrant: and I can safely assert that I never remember to have heard Captain Bligh make use of such illiberal epithets and menaces as the Appendix attributes to him. I must likewise declare that I always considered Captain Bligh as being a friend to Christian; and I have frequently heard Fletcher Christian assert that he had conducted himself as such. I remember a complaint of some cocoa nuts having been stolen, but I did not hear that Captain Bligh accused any individual of the theft.

As to the insinuation of the people being at short allowance of provisions, I remember being at two thirds allowance of bread; but at and from Otaheite, there was full allowance, and fresh pork was thrown overboard, because it could not be eaten while it was good; and during our stay there, we were at half allowance of grog. Whether the Mutiny was preconcerted or not, is a question which can be solved only by those who were concerned in it; because any officer or man apprized of the circumstances, and not being a party in it, must have been compelled, if not by his duty, at least by the desire of self-preservation, to have counteracted the plot by his information and exertions.

Much stress is laid on the most part having gone voluntarily into the boat; in answer to which, I would only ask any person, endued with a proper sense of honour, if he would not rather commit himself to the evident danger

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L L L

of the boat, than incur the risk of an ignominious death, or the stigma of being arraigned as a pirate?

The Appendix charges Mr. Hayward and myself with the imputation of being asleep in our watch. With regard to myself, I deny the accusation; and with regard to Mr. Hayward (who is now absent on service), I have reason to believe it equally false, as I had conversed with him a few minutes before. Besides what immediately belonged to Captain Bligh, every person in the boat had some useful articles; and many general necessaries were included.

I am likewise accused of uttering some dissatisfaction to Captain Bligh in the boat, to which Mr. Edward Christian seems desirous of attaching much criminality. I can only say that I do not remember to have used such words imputed to me; and even if I had uttered them, they are such as would bear an interpretation diametrically opposite to that put upon them. And it is worthy of observation, that by the kind addition of a note, my whole offence is concentered in the innocent word <u>resource</u>.

As to Mr. Christian's ability as an artist, or a seaman, I never considered them to bear any competition with those of Captain Bligh: and he certainly could not be called a fine scholar; as he did not appear to have received any portion of classical education, and was ignorant of all but his native language.

My situation in the Bounty, together with a proper regard for truth, and the introduction of my name in the appendix, has compelled me to advance so much, uninfluenced by any personal animosity to Mr. Fletcher Christian, whose memory I wish

had been quietly committed to oblivion; as I am convinced that the stain will be deeper impressed on his name, by the endeavours which his friends have exerted in vindication of his character.

Manchester Buildings, Aug. 1st, 1794. John Hallet, Junior.

No. XV.

Letter from Mr Edward Lamb, Commander of the Adventure, in the Jamaica Trade, to Captain Bligh.

St. George's Place, St George's in the East, Oct. 28, 1794.

Dear Sir,

Upon my arrival from Jamaica, I saw a pamphlet, published by Mr. Edward Christian, who, in order to lessen the guilt of his brother, Mr. Fletcher Christian, wishes to make the public believe that the Mutiny on board his Majesty's ship the Bounty, proceeded from your treatment of his brother, and the other Mutineers. I was much surprized at what Mr. Edward Christian has introduced in page 70 in the appendix, as he insinuates that your bad behaviour to Mr. Fletcher Christian commenced during his last voyage with you to Jamaica, in the ship Britannia, when I was chief mate, and eye witness to every thing that passed. Mr. Edward Christian must have been misinformed, and known very little either of his brother's situation, abilities, or the manner in which he conducted himself during that voyage. He mentions his being second mate with you, when, in fact, he was no officer. I recollect your putting him upon the articles as gunner, telling me,

address your Lordship on the subject

The Earl of Malmesbury.

L L L

at the same time, you wished him to be thought an officer, and desired I would endeavour to make the people look upon him as such.

When we got to sea, and I saw your partiality for the young man, I gave him every advice and information in my power, though he went about every point of duty with a degree of indifference, that to me was truly unpleasant, but you were blind to his faults, and had him to dine and sup every other day in the cabin, and treated him like a brother, in giving him every information. In the Appendix it is said, that Mr. Fletcher Christian had no attachment amongst the women at Otaheite; if that was the case, he must have been much altered since he was with you in the Britannia; he was then one of the most foolish young men I ever knew in regard to the sex.

You will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing you upon so unpleasant a subject; but I could not pass over many assertions in the Appendix, without feeling for a man, whose kind and uniform behaviour to me, through the whole voyage to Jamaica, was such as to lay me under an everlasting obligation; and I shall still think myself fortunate in having engaged with such an attentive officer, and able navigator as yourself.

I have no pique at Mr. Fletcher Christian, but finding Captain Bligh's character suffering in the opinion of the public, I think it my duty to offer my services in the vindication of it, so far as comes within my knowledge; therefore, can I render him any service, he may command me.

I remain, Sir,

your most obliged and humble servant

Edward Lamb.

To Captain William Bligh.

I submit these evidences to the judgment of the Public, without offering any comment. My only intention in this publication, is to clear my character from the effect of censures which I am conscious I have not merited; I have therefore avoided troubling the Public with more than what is necessary to that end; and have refrained from remark, lest I might have been led beyond my purpose, which I have wished to limit solely to defence.

William Bligh.

Dec. 3, 1794.

address your Lordship on the subject

The

Earl of Malmesbury.

L L L

11

5.

(Copy)

Separate.

Society Islands, Raiatea
April 3rd 1853.

My Lord,

On my way to Raiatea in H. M. S. "Virago" we touched at Pitcairn's Island. The inhabitants feared that the Island would soon become unequal to the support of its rapidly increasing population, and asked me to address your Lordship on the subject

The
Earl of Malmesbury.

L L L

subject of their being removed either wholly or in part to Norfolk Island, or if that could not be ceded to them, to Sunday Island, one of the Kermadec Group.

They also wished me to enquire into the claims of the descendants of Puni a Tahitian woman to a tract of land in Hushimi, so that in the contemplated removal from Pitcairns these descendants might take up their abode on that island.

This enquiry I have made

made and find that a common right with that of others of the same family would be allowed according to the custom of the Island, but no undivided right, even to a small portion, could be established.

Great as would be the pleasure I should personally feel in having a portion of this interesting community so near to me, I cannot help fearing that their removal to Kushini would not be attended with any advantages to themselves.

Ho

The women of
Pitcairn's island from all I
have read and from all I
have seen, I believe to
be singularly modest and pure,
and it would I fear be
impossible for them, or rather
for their children to escape
contamination if brought in
contact with the natives of
these Islands, who, whatever
may be their good qualities
certainly do not number
modesty or purity among their
virtues.

Should your Lordship
accede to the request made

by

by the Islanders to be removed, and in case Norfolk Island could not be given up, I may perhaps be allowed to suggest that Sunday Island be surveyed prior to the removal of the Pitcairn Islanders, so as to be assured that it possesses the requisites of good water and land fit for cultivation.

The Chief Magistrate Mathew McCoy who in the name of the community wished me to bring their requests to your Lordships

notice

notice, was killed by the accidental discharge of the Bounty's gun, then firing a farewell salute to H. M. S. "Viago".

Commodore Prevost and myself with the concurrent wish of the islanders spiked the gun to prevent the recurrence of a similar melancholy accident; as it was much honeycombed and could not be fired without danger of bursting.

I have &c.

(signed) B. Joup Nicolas

Removal

Capts
Jno. Nicholas
– Raiatea
April 3rd 1843

January 1st 1857

From Norfolk Island greeting

Health and happiness to
my worthy friend and all whom he loves

The first thing this new year's morning is to write an answer to your letter of June 28th which I received last week by H.M.S. "Herald". Yours of the 5th of March came safely to hand and its accompaniments, but of this I have duly informed you in a lengthy letter of some eleven sheets and forwarded two months since. I am surprized equally with yourself that you should not have received any of my prior records; for I have despatched several both to Hanfax and Tynemouth since the "Juno" was at Pitcairn's and I do most earnestly beg you will not reproach me of neglect, because that is not the stuff I am made of. I have within the last year written by the "Lizzie", the "Dido", the "Morningshine" the "Kate Kearney" and the "Sea Gull"; and this epistle which I am now writing from my residence "No 2 Quality Row"? will I presume be forwarded by the Governor General of New South Wales, who, in a letter brought hither by the "Herald" states his intention of favouring us with a visit some time this month, so that we are busy in making preparations for the Excellency's reception. We also received from him a proclamation notifying that Norfolk Island was withdrawn from the relations held with

Removal

Capt. Jno. Nicholas
– Raiatea
April 3rd 1863

12

January 1st 1857

From Norfolk Island greeting

Health and happiness to

My worthy Friend and all whom he loves.

The first thing this new years morning is to write an answer to your letter of June 28th which I received last week by H.M.S. "Herald". Yours of the 5th of March came safely to hand and its accompaniments, but of this I have duly informed you in a lengthy letter of some eleven sheets and forwarded two months since. I am surprized equally with yourself that you should not have received any of my prior records; for I have despatches several both to Mr Fairfax and yourself since the "Juno" was at Pitcairn's: and I do most earnestly beg you will not suspect me of neglect, because that is not the stuff I am made of. I have within the last year written by the "Lizzie", this "Dido", the "Moonshine" the "Hate Hearing" and the "Sea Gull"; and this epistle which I am now writing from my residence "No 2 Quality Row"? will I presume be forwarded by the Governor General of New South Wales, who, in a letter brought hither by the "Herald" states his intention of favouring us with a visit some time this month, so that we are busy in making preparations for his Excellency's reception. We also received from him a Proclamation notifying that Norfolk Island was withdrawn from the relations we held with

Van Diemans Land; and is now appended to New South Wales. This will, no doubt tend to our benefit, but of our hopes and fears, prospects & probabilities I will say nothing until I have had twelve months experience; and if I am spared till that time Sir Hanfax and yourself shall be the first to learn my opinion. I have sent to Mrs Heywood some extracts similar to those I send you. I had put it on board a whale ship more than two months since, but the Captain fell in with whales which induced him to change his route and he has just returned and given me back the letter; I have added to it up to the close of the year and shall forward it with this. I trust Mrs Heywood and Lady Belcher will not think me ungrateful. How with my honored Friend Sir Thomas bear his irreparable loss; Dear Lady Ackland, how sweetly I remember her kindness to myself personally and the interest she took in the welfare of my people: I fear Lydia Ackland will hardly survive the shock. I am glad to hear Sir Hanfax and Lady Horsby are in good health. I wrote to the F. at the same time I sent you the extracts; I should be glad to know that he got his letter also, the contents were similar to yours. News I have none beyond what I then wrote, saving that on Christmas day there were two marriages - Francis Nobbs to Augusta Quintal and John Quintal (brother to Augusta) to Dinah Evans. We have also had a sad accident which terminated fatally: a little girl of four years was playing in an uninhabited house

when a heavy unhinged door fell upon the poor dear
child and fractured its skull in such a manner that
it never rallied and expired in a few hours. — 10 A.M.
I am now returned from the annual ministerial election;
the Rev. Mr Young is reelected; this being his third term —
The Councillors also remain in office. I suppose the intention
of our kind friend Bishop Selwyn to include Norfolk Island
in his Diocese will now be abandoned, and the Bishop Barker
will assume the control. If such should be the case
I am going to ask (although in case of refusal I shall not
strike) for an increase of pay. I cannot live here in so ex-
pensive a manner as used to be the case on Pitcairn's.
I should like to ask your opinion whether in case of my
being requested to subscribe myself a colonial Clergyman
the S. P. G. would still retain me on their list? There is
a possibility that between two chairs I may get floored.
I am indeed sorry that my honored friend the Lord Bishop
of London is in such a precarious state. — I have always
felicitated myself on having obtained his favour, which
I imagine was not an every day occurrence; his memory I
shall ever venerate. I predict my Lord of Oxford will be
the next permanent habitant of Fulham Palace. — We
shall see. — — Now for some special remembrances.
To Mrs Murray, Douglas, Mary and your Benjamin offer
the congratulations of the season, in the name of myself
and family; of course our Lady Sister is included; if Madame
is not honouring the Continent with her presence. —
To the dear Gentleman and his Lady and to Mr Warren I would

be remembered. There are other friends and you know them as well as myself (for it seems to me whoever speaks approvingly of poteaux' name upon esteem) to whom I say "God speed" and I am sure you will reiterate the sentiment. I am glad to hear of my old landlady and her son; perhaps you will tell them so. The Community at this time amounts to 197— Males 98— Females 105 perhaps as great a disproportion as ever existed among us. but the equilibrium will soon be restored, for there is a prospect of at least ten births during the present year, and among these will be an arrow added to my own quiver after an interval of ten years. Well perhaps this latter piece of information may be reciprocated by return of post.

You enquire to whom in Sydney you may forward your letters &c. When the Governor General arrives I will speak to him on the subject; if he should decline their being sent to the Colonial authorities in Sydney, then I would ask you to address them to the care of Alfred Robinson Esq.r of the firm of Smith Campbell & Co Macquarie place Sydney.— Enclosed a few lines to my kind friend Henry Johnson Esq.r with my grateful remembrance of his kind regs. I shall not finish this epistle till I see or hear from Mr Davison, when, perhaps I may be able to add something more.

July 25, 57. Although I have little hope at present of a conveyance, and less of seeing the Governor General, I add a few items to my new years epistle, so that it may be ready at a short summons; for I am not only anxious to hear from you, but also to let you know how we are getting on. More than

five or six months have elapsed since we last heard and we have
as yet no possible means of knowing whether we are independent
or not. In the meantime little or no cash is left us but our
potatoe crop, as I had anticipated was a complete failure. However
a tolerable supply we did obtain such as it was to be
had, but this was a very slow process and numerous were continually
abstracting the ripening roots the grain plants were in a
great measure hindered from producing food. Indian corn
did produce very well, but the parrots, pigeons, rats and mice, having
not as yet for some years, been numerable, and prey upon the
corn badly, but we are expecting a quantity of powder and shot from
Sierra Leone and then we shall arm the boys and declare war to the knife
against the depredators. At the anniversary of our landing we
planted potatoes at some three months intervals at a very moderate
allowance, and about this month potatoes in the ground, but for all
During the last two month rain have been frequent, and we have
planted potatoes and bibitum. A small quantity of yams to
10th. that "June" last October, were shortly after planted and though
somewhat behind the season have produced a fair crop, but of these
we cannot allow any for food these two years to come. It is now
the season for planting Indian corn and we are preparing land
fields for that purpose, and fabricating several hundred rods to
our horned cattle thrive very well, and of course we have milk and

leather; and nearly all Islands are becoming much attached to these articles. There were at least three thousand sheep but so infected with scab that we are killing and boiling them down for their tallow, and dip with the proceeds to introduce a fresh stock from Sydney after the Island have become thoroughly cleansed from the infection, which must be the work of some three or four winters and summers to do. This will be a sad drawback, for we had hoped to make wool our staple article of trade as sheep increase very rapidly here. Hogs, of course, we can keep as many as we choose, when we get food to feed them, and which will not be long first. Among other labours we have run a fence of four rails eight across the Island, from the Settlement to the Cascades: one side of the fence for cultivation the other as grazing land. All our agricultural labour is at present done with the hoe and mattock, but as soon as we can raise the means we shall purchase two or three ploughs. The next six or eight months will be the most trying time as the Commissariat is almost expended and it will depend upon what was planted during the dry season whether we feast or fast. However I think there is little cause for fear. At any rate "I will trust and not be afraid." We have been obliged to draw on the "Patriarch Fund" ——— twelve months since for six teen pounds to purchase flour, of which I gave you information in a former letter; ——— and some two months since we had to draw

for one hundred pounds to Auckland, N.Z. asking Bishop Selwyn to procure for us several indian corn mills, some cattle hoes, soap, common shirts for the men and cheap cotton cloths for the women; we could not obtain them by any other means, as whalers will not visit us until they know we have yams and potatoes to spare, and then I have no doubt we shall have com[e] pany enough. I am very anxious the Bishop should procure us the above mentioned articles, and that the Committee will honor the draft. As for myself I am somewhat threadbare, and few of my children have a shoe to their feet, and the winters are cold, but my stipend, when I get it, will be far to remove these inclemency evils. Several of the elder women suffer much from the cold, and the poor[er] and I believe would return to pagan[ism] if opportunity offered, but if they can weather the next twelve months, they will be better reconciled for, and revert in some measure to their former diet. Cocoa nuts, plantains, taro, and yams are now more desired by the elder people than any other earthly thing. My dear wife was for several months very unwell, but we have now a little daughter four months old, and both mother and child are in good health. We are certainly more isolated here than at Botabera, and fewer opportunities occur for sending or receiving letters.

I sent you a few hurried lines some two months since but I scarcely think they will reach you. I have now letters by

me left by the "Herald" last December for Sydney and England with no probable opportunity of forwarding them. When you write please let me know how Sir Thomas and the family at Billiston are; and as much of your own family news as you may with your wonted kindness see fit to favour myself and family with; which indeed the whole Community. I am happy to add for the information of yourself and the many christian friends, that as regards our spiritual affairs our removal have not been attended with ill effect. Every thing goes on in the same peaceful and satisfactory manner as formerly; the "One thing needful" is, indeed, considered the one thing needful. All hands at church and six classes in the Sunday school. The teachers are myself, Jemima young, Caleb Quintal, Jane Nobbs, Francis Nobbs, and Johnstone Nobbs. The communicants are ninety and the average attendance at the Lord's Table during the last twelve months sixty five. The day school is regularly kept and attended by nearly seventy children, who are receiving a good common education and that, you know, is all I am equal to. I once strove in a former letter the general Confirmation, and the good Bishop's pressing invitation were not offended by my this exhortation given in vain. ——

We are now daily expecting the arrival of his Lordship who is going to leave Mrs Selwyn with us for a couple of months and two or three of our friends are going with him in order to collect a Board of various kinds that may be useful here. Whether the Bishop's comprehensive

and energetic mind till (hereafter) the desire and design of establishing a Melanesian College here, I do not know, — I shall stand upon my watch tower and observe the signs of the times — so far we are under weighty obligations both to himself and Mrs. C. and for which it behoves us to be sorely grateful. We are somewhat anxious as to the tenure of occupation which may be granted us. We wish to dwell by ourselves and trust no transfer will be forcibly thrust upon us; and we have concluded that we will accord permission to persons from ships to reside among us longer than the period their vessels may remain here. We can get on very well for the present; and our eyes are to come will either send some of our young men to the Colonies to learn such mechanical arts as are needed or else hire some workmen of good character for a few months to put things in order, and then send them back. I think in three or four years we shall be able to effect this. — Now for an extract from my log book. Monday July 13th Cloudy weather with a strong breeze from the South. To day all hands went to dig the yams; much speculation have been entertained as to their thriving on this climate, so that we were to be filled with a sort of anxious feeling as to the result of the experiment. It was soon decided, that with care and attention yams may be cultivated here as an article of commerce; and this is, or ought to be, a cause of much gratitude to our heavenly Father. Saturday 18th Cloudy weather during the past week most of the community have been busily employed preparing ground for planting Indian corn. A few of the larger families have contracted to keep goats sheep, — as they will receive more of the proceeds than smaller families, they do this to prevent any ill feeling which might otherwise arise. Wednesday 22nd Cloudy weather fine half the

community boiling pork & sheep; making soap &c. The other half attending to their private affairs. Priscilla Quintal delivered of a male child.
Saturday 25th Weather fine. Mild week. The men mostly at work weeding and hilling potatoes; the women at the common spade work, which is getting very low, but I think it will last till our potatoes are full grown. Charlotte Chatterton delivered of a male child. Sunday 26 Cool weather. Thermometer 64° at 8 a.m. Divine service twice; with school afterwards for the children. Tuesday 28th Cloudy weather, wind East. At nine A.M. a sail appeared; soon made her out to be the "Southern Cross". At noon surf on the bar; able to land. Boat ventured and shortly after returned with the Bishop & Chaplain, the Rev. Mr Patteson. The Bishop and Mrs Selwyn will land as soon as practicable. The S.C. brings us no letters or intelligence either from Sydney or England. Messrs Ruffell and Evans who went some time since, at the Bishop's invitation, to New Zealand have returned; and appear to have enjoyed their trip. They speak highly of their reception. The Bishop, Mr Selwyn and Mr Patteson treated them with unwearying kindness; and many other persons evinced much interest in their welfare, and on that of the community generally. Received a most kindly intentioned letter, of some thirty pages from our absent friend the Baron de Thierry; but most of his plans and suppositions are too Utopian to be entertained by us. A shrewd and sensible man nevertheless. Had a long ramble with Mr Patteson, got bewildered and had to return hastily for fear of a ducking. Wednesday 29th Stopped weather. Wind S.E. No communication with the vessel. Divine service, as usual in the afternoon; Mr Patteson officiated. Thursday 30th Fair weather and a tolerable surf. The Bishop and Mr Selwyn landed, and the whole boat was

busily employed landing the various articles purchased for the community at Auckland. The good Bishop accepted a draft of ours for one hundred pounds upon the Colonial Fund, on hearing Mr Pattison obtained for us a variety of necessary and much needed articles at a very low figure on some cases below cost price; but the amount when summed up, exceeded the draft by seventeen pounds for which Mr Pattison became responsible so that our draft on the "Fund" will be one hundred and seventeen pounds; which with sixteen pounds drawn last year makes the whole amount one hundred and thirty three pounds; what the honored secretary to the S. Sp. C. K. will say to this wholesale abstraction from our Returned Exchequer I will not venture to suppose, but I can assure that indomitable friend of this Common wealth that the step we have taken was the deliberate suggestion of our urgent necessities. There was also a subscription of twelve pounds made at Auckland, which was likewise laid out to good advantage.

In the evening most of the community assembled at "Government House" and enjoyed a pleasant conversation, which concluded with singing. The Bishop has kindly offered to arrange matters that I may receive my stipend from the S. Sp. C. with greater regularity. A consummation devoutly to be wished.

Friday 31st Moderate weather. The Bishop and Mr Selwyn, accompany with old Arthur Quintal, on horseback visited Anwai Bay and returned much pratified with their trip. Saturday August 1st A fine day. Meeting the Bishop and the Major's wife in the road near my house, they informed me they were then starting for the summit of Mount Hobson, I immediately, as in duty bound,

fleet to accompany them: and though I have since thought that the Bishop considered me de trop I am not at all sorry the party de deux was so opportunely augmented. The walk was much enjoyed, the scenery is delightful, & veritable Canaan. While seated on the summit of Mount Pitt meditating on the profitable future of my flock, the Lord Bishop commenced an exordium on the which he drove to impress upon my mind, an idea which I am happy to say have long been domiciled there, to wit, that it is a duty specially incumbent on the present inhabitants of Norfolk Island to render efficient aid in providing for the gospel among the heathen portions which abound in these seas, for said the worthy man, "to whom much have been given, much is required, & has pleased God in a special manner to bless this Community, and some of your young men ought to dedicate themselves in an official manner to this service". To this, as may be supposed, I yielded ready and hearty assent. But secondly came, what I had been previously suspecting, the proposal that a Melanesian College should be instituted and erected here for the reception of Catechumens from a hundred islands which his Lordship proposes visiting, and that ultimately a Bishopric of these islands be founded, of which this place is to be the seat and centre. Now to this second proposal I object in toto and that, I think for (strict and obvious reasons) not necessary for me to particularize at this time, but as I believe they are consonant with the Melanesian opinions of our friends in England I shall state them freely whenever occasion may require; but would rather wait, if possible, till Letters arrive from Sydney & the Home Government

after surveying with unceasing satisfaction, Hebard and Lake's coal reef and ocean, in partaking of some lemonade and biscuit we commenced our homeward journey by a different route; and encountered some dense foliage and very large specimens of the pine tree, two of which we measured by spanning them with our outstretched arms, the first was four spans, the second six, or thereabout, in circumference. Lemons were loaded with fruit were innumerable. Guava trees were also plentiful. About two o'clock we returned, the Bishop apparently as fresh as when we started; but I was wearied and foot sore, it being the longest continuous walk I had undertaken, my journey in England not excepted, for nearly thirty years and yet after all it did not, I think exceed ten miles; but ten miles appears an interminable journey to a pilgrim islander, and I believe it shall attach to it's time in the course undertaken. Sunday day 1st. Fine weather. Divine service twice. Monday school. The Bishop preached twice to an attentive audience, and baptized two infants John M. P. Quintal and Joseph L. Christian. The Bishop, Mrs Selwyn and myself being the sponsors. Communion Sunday. 576 communicants. The Bishop dispensed the bread myself the wine. After the evening service Esther Quintal was confirmed she having been prevented by sickness from attending the general confirmation last year. Monday 2nd. Fresh breeze from the westward; the yacht standing in the offing, towards midday the Bishop embarked, taking with him five of our people viz. John Quintal sen. Joseph Quintal, John Evans jun. John Store Nobbs and Andrew Christian. May Almighty God watch over them and me-

save them from harm amid the dangers to which they may be exposed in visiting the isles of Eastness. Sunday 9th A very cold day. Thermometer 6° above zero. Divine service twice with school for the children afterwards, Mrs Selwyn taking one of them. Having been for a long time suffering from occasional lancinating pains in the lower lip and fearing that cancer might ensue I have determined to enter upon a course of medicine in order, by the blessing of God, to remove the exciting cause, whatever that may be. Mrs Selwyn having kindly consented to superintend the school I propose remaining quietly at home for a week or two as talking seem to increase the pain; but shall endeavour still to perform my clerical duties which I have not yet missed once since my return from England. Rachel Evans suffering from a paroxysm of asthma. Absalom Quintal (person) is the only seriously unwell. Evil by birth.

I have preferred giving these extracts, meagre though they be, as I think they will better show the course of events for the last week or two than any other method. I will now, my worthy friend, though perhaps at the expense of being thought tautological, repeat and endeavour to explain some parts of this anomalous epistle. In the first place I have ever since my first interview with the Bishop been aware that his Lordship is most desirous of extending his episcopal jurisdiction to this island, indeed he declared it is included in his patent. Well I have no possible objection to this arrangement; on the contrary I should be right glad to have his Lordship for my Diocesan; and told him so when on his first visit he requested me to subscribe myself one of his clergy, which however I declined doing and gave him the reason, which was and is

till the year 1843. that the Governor of New South Wales had, through Captain Freemantle, requested the Community in general and myself in particular to refrain from signing any papers affecting our position on the Island, until he had visited us. Besides I suspected that we were still in the Diocese of Van Diemans land; and a recent circumstance proves that my conjecture was right.

The other evening, (that on which the Bishop landed) I was at Government House, and in the course of conversation his Lordship said he had lately received a letter from Bishop Nixon, and forthwith read a portion of it; the purport of which was that Norfolk Island was still in the See of Tasmania, but that it was a matter of doubt to him whether the jurisdiction was legal as he (Tasmania) was of opinion that it was properly within the boundary line of the N. Z. diocese; but that under any circumstance he was most grateful to Bishop Selwyn for the interest he took in the welfare of this very interesting portion of his flock, and moreover ceded to him so far as he legally could the oversight and direction of their spiritual affairs. Now all this is very satisfactory and I repeat I should be glad to recognize Bishop Selwyn as my lawful superior, but in so doing I must not be obliged to succumb to his Lordships design upon the interests of this island, that is would it not in a great measure prevent the vehement opposition which I dare, on all proper occasions, to manifest against the introduction of a monastic institution in juxta position with this, at present uncontaminated community. The Bishop frankly acknowledges that he made an attempt, when in England, to obtain a portion of this Island

for the endowment of a see or bishopric, but the project had failed, and that now her only hope of succeeding was an appeal to our sympathies and the moment I did, there was time to be lost, as he learnt from his friends in England that an act of parliament to connect Norfolk Island [was improper] with its civil and ecclesiastical relations with New South Wales, and this [was] what his lordship mournfully "all my plans for the good of my fellow creatures and others will be of no avail". The passing of an act of parliament in relation to this subject will probably (though I think not necessarily) deprive us of the frequent visitations of the Bishop of New Zealand for which I shall be exceedingly sorry for I esteem the man, and such visits would undoubtedly be for the [community], but on the other hand it will also secure us from the deteriorating influence of a heathen colony; and to illustrate which, although it would not be acting in the Romish line of doing evil that good may result, would manifestly be attempting a doubtful good, with the prospective and probable inference that will well result therefrom. The Bishop, previous to his departure, gave the Magistrates a document of several sheets containing his views and wishes, desiring it might be read in public as soon as practicable after his departure; which was accordingly done. I was not present, but my mind on the subject was well known, and besides I wish every one to think for himself; but there is to be another meeting before the Bishop's return, if we do not hear from England an interview; and then (D.V.) I shall not fail to be present, and either his Lordship or

myself well carry the day. We shall see. One thing you may depend on, I will not fail in my duty to the Community, or respect for Lordships. — And now my dear Sir tell me what your candid opinion is, in this matter, and as far as you can learn the opinion of our many friends. If correct I am mentioning the circumstances to you not fully, in my letter to Sir Fairfax; but there is a sad presentiment on my mind that our honored and invaluable friend will not be present at any consultation you may wish to hold on our account. Sir Thomas declands inseparable loss and increasing years will I fear also deprive us of his energetic influence. I can say with Hezekiah "I am troubled, yet not distressed, — perplexed, but not in despair" I know by experience, the Lord is good a strong hold in the day of trouble; and he will uphold them that put their trust in him. My constant cry and prayer are that Jehovah may counsel them in the heart and one way, that they may fear Him for ever; for the good of them, and of their children after them. And now I will say no more on the subject, but turn to a few matters of less importance. I mentioned incidentally, in "the extracts from my journal" that the Bishop had kindly offered to arrange matters so that I might receive my stipend regularly. He says he is in direct communication with the S.P.G. and if I authorize him he will draw it annually. I told him I had authorized you to receive all that is due up to November 1850 but if he would draw the current year, as soon as it became payable I should be glad for I am quite down at heel. and besides I am

I know it will relieve you of much trouble and anxiety as to the means of forwarding it. The thing I exceedingly regret in this arrangement is that I cannot place money in your hands for the procuring such things as I want — as to what a depth self-interest may lead one — but I suppose I must endeavour to obtain them from days. If you have, as I expected a wish in a former letter, retained in your hands the surplus money you mentioned I should be greatly obliged of you or Mrs Murray would lay it out in this way. In painting a mourning ring of the circumference of that I sent home to Mrs Heywood, let it be as weighty as any that are made for such occasions; and to bear this inscription — Jemima Jefferson, Obit. Aug. 12th. 1822 — or such portion of it so may be sufficiently intelligible to make it valuable as an heir loom — whatever money may be left please expend it in cloth pantaloons, black for sundays, mixed for every day. Should you have drawn the subsequent two years — 1855 — 1856 — and have not yet had an opportunity of forwarding them I should be glad of two pairs of cloth boots, such as I think you are in the habit of wearing — the size must be No 2. — but if the money have been forwarded please expend them. It is of no use to apologize for giving you all this trouble. I am greatly ashamed but there is no one else to whom I can so willingly apply, and this I say without detracting from the gratitude due from me to many inestimable friends. Now for some public business, I want for the school the following publications of your Venerable Society — 1 Dozen of the small Bible, 3 Dozen of Lewis' or Crossman's explanation of the Church Catechism

2 dozen "Sunday Lessons (468) 2 dozen each of the Scripture catechisms (Nos 275 and 412) and of the "Catechetical Lessons" 4 dozen No 1 — and 2 dozen each of Nos 2. 3. and 5. of the intermediate numbers I have a large quantity. For the payment of these books I will give you an order on the "Colonial Fund" and also, if you will kindly procure them, for the following articles: Common steel pens 24 gross. Slate pencils 6 bundles. pen holders 1 gross. writing paper for copy books 6 reams, ink powders 6 packages of 1 dozen each. Now if this mercantile invoice does not test your patience I am at a loss to know what will, but the community as well as myself know by experience that, "deeds not words" is your motto; and part kindness are the data upon which we possess actual services. Do either of the Universities need a professor in Logic? Now I must drop anchor till a breeze springs up from some other point of the compass.

Wednesday September 23. A fresh breeze from the S.W. and a heavy surf at the pier. At noon a sail reported to the South ward; at 1 she was near enough to ascertain her character as an English Frigate steering a course seaward. From this peculiar circumstance we concluded the Governor of New South Wales was on board. She was signalled round to the Cascades, whither most of the community went under intense excitement from the circumstance of so high a personage being about to visit us; and the expectation of meeting our old friends of the "Juno"; but in the latter respect we were disappointed; for the ship proved to be H. M. S. "Iris" five and a half days from Sydney. The boat with the first Lieutenant came in merely to ascertain the state of the landing, and after remaining a short time returned on board. The party at dinner were the Governor

boat. Soon after a second boat was lowered and as she left the ship a salute of nineteen guns were fired and the ensign at the main hauled down. Now expectation was at its top and palpitating hearts were not few. As the boat neared the rock, two white bearded personages were observed sitting in the stern, presently they ceremoniously jumped out of the boat, and upon the rock, and Sir Wm Denison was shaking hands with every body, and introducing them to his brother, Mr Alfred Denison. What a relief was experienced when the Governor General of New South Wales was found proved to be an unostentatious plain spoken but affable person, and his brother but little less so. Well after some general enquiries on both sides and the offer of horses, which were declined, Sir Wm. and his brother, the Major and myself set off on foot for the settlement: during the walk many enquiries were made as to our opinion of the island, its capacities; and our actual state at this time. The replies seemed to satisfy his Excellency, and he more over spoke approvingly of the fence we have run across the island for the protection of our several plantations. On our arrival at Government House, which Mrs Selwyn had vacated as soon as the arrival of the Governor had become known, I received some twenty letters from various friends; and after ascertaining that all necessary articles for his comfort which his baggage did not include were duly provided, I took my leave and hastened home with my mail bag, and proceeded to examine its contents, and a glorious budget it proved although

twelve of the children were three years old. Another delightful circumstance is also in store for us to morrow, if wind and weather permit: our dearly beloved friend Fortescue Worsley, son of the good old Admiral is purser of the Hyacinth, and we are eagerly waiting & wishing to welcome him to our new home, which his worthy and honored father have been so instrumental in procuring for us. I did not anticipate this pleasure. Thursday 24th. Wind the same as yesterday but it has been blowing hard all night. No Ship to be seen, I fear there will be no landing to day; this will be a great disappointment to the whole community. The Governor appointed nine o'clock this morning for a public meeting at the school house, formerly the military barracks, when all were assembled his Excellency informed the community that his visit was expressly to observe their present situation and learn their actual wants, and further to secure to themselves and their posterity the indefeasible right to Norfolk Island and all it contains, with but one or two trifling exceptions. The meeting did not continue more than an hour and was very pleasantly concluded. His Excellency being in full dress, which is to say in regimentals caused a great sensation, and was among the young ladies only. After the conclusion of the meeting, Sir William and his brother, the Magistrate and myself went for a long walk by the Longridge road and returned shortly before four o'clock. The walk was pleasant and the conversation quite unrestrained the Governor and his brother being quite affable. Directly on our return, we that is the Magistrate and myself went home to dress for dinner, being engaged to dine at Government House. The party at dinner were the Governor

and his brother, two midshipmen Mr Protheroe and Gambier, aids to Sir
Wm and the Church and State of the island, to wit. Frederick Young
and myself. The dinner was without any formality and consequ-
ently the more gratifying to to the Piscarian portion of the guests o
least. The Captain of the Frigate was expected but the ship
did not make her appearance till nearly sunset and then she
was a long distance off; so no boats have landed to day. The
is a great disappointment for all of us are anxiously waiting
to welcome Fortescue Mundy. Patience patience perhaps tomo
row will bring our worthy, energetic and merry friend once a
among us. Friday 26th Weather moderate. The ship quite handy
at the Cascades, so that the boats will be soon on shore. Sir Wil
liam on my calling upon him this morning informed me that
in consequence of our being still in a somewhat precarious
state as to a proper supply of food, he had determined to
run over to New Zealand and procure us a small supply, but
that the payment must proceed from our own resources. We
have some five tons of tallow, twelve bales of wool; and on
hundred and twenty pounds sterling in our agent hands a
Sydney: so we accepted His Excellency's considerate offer m
gratefully and tomorrow he proposes starting and expects to b
absent ten or twelve days. At nine o'clock the boats landed
at the Cascades it being too rough at the settlement, and we shor
after had the pleasure of welcoming the worthy son of a most wo
father to our new abode. Several other officers also landed and w
kindly receive. The Captain did not come on shore. It seems that
notwithstanding all Mr Mundy has been accustomed to say on

rise favour among his mess mates in the forenoon they did more
ione among us with any pleasing perspectives in our favour, why
I do not know, but they soon changed their opinions, for the bust-
ness of their reception, the order, regularity and propriety of all
they heard or saw astonished them and they were fain to confess
that the reality exceeded the expectation of the most sanguine
among them. Mosely brought his photographic apparatus
on shore and succeeded in taking some picturesque and pleasing
groupes. The surgeon went with me to visit the sick. At
half past six the bell rang for the singing school to commence,
but by reason of some of the men being out late at work in their plan-
tations the singing did not begin till nearly eight o clock
which was much to be regretted as the Governor was kept wait-
ing for a full hour; he did not remain long; after the commencement and it really appeared
to me they never sung so bad before, however it was kept up
for some time and the audience were pleased to express themselves
highly gratified. The weather has become quite moderate, fortunate
and myself had a long and very serious conversation
about some reports spread by a certain Mr Lainy. In mentioning yesterday to the Governor that I had received a very
excellent letter from the Baron de Thierry the Governor though
unacquainted with that Gentleman requested a sight of the
letter and was so much pleased with its contents that he intends
calling upon the Baron and testifying how highly he appreci-
ates and in most part coincides in what he advances and incul-
cates. Sir William has also read over the proposals for a Mela

mission school or college left by the Bishop of New Zealand for the consideration of the community, and I am informed by the Governor that he has recorded his opinions as to the propriety of such an establishment being set on foot among us. Several large boxes of books sent by friends in Sydney for the commencement of a public library and some packages of clothing from England and Valparaiso, and which have been three years on their journey were landed to day. The officers of the Thetis have permission to remain on shore all night.

Saturday 26th Moderate weather. Surf heavy at the pier but quite smooth at the Cascades. The Thetis have been at anchor all night. Directly after breakfast the officers returned on board the Governor wishing to take a further view of the island before embarking, and the boat was rowed by the eastern part of the island. Sir William and his brother were perfectly astonished at the richness and variety of the verdure and the capability of the soil for agricultural purposes, but the walk was too long and we became very tired before we reached the Cascades. The Thetis' boat being in readiness the Governor and his brother embarked immediately; under our salute of three cheers, and more, and the "Thes" made sail, with a fair wind for New Zealand.

Sunday 27th Weather and wind as yesterday. Just as I was leaving home for church Edward Buffett came from Longridge in great haste to request my attendance there, as Louisa Buffett had been in labour a long time and was much exhausted, and the women about her had become alarmed. In depositing my

...mission and clerical work and examining my doctrine faithfully and we were always in a flourishing state) I hastened to give what advice and assistance I could. I found the patient very weak and much distressed. She immediately requested me to pray for her, which all that were present did most heartily. I then watched the case and gave such directions to the women in attendance as seemed to me most proper. After waiting two hours and no appearance of a termination and the patient becoming still weaker I determined on administering chloroform and was completely successful. Louisa Buffett was happily delivered of a son and heir. Returned home in time for the afternoon service. This is the first Sunday since my ordination in which Divine Service have not been performed twice, of course the Sundays on board the "Maeshin" were an exception, then we had but one public service on deck, but we had one before in the evening. Monday 28th All hands employed dividing the contents of some boxes sent from England and Valparaiso and examining the books for a public library sent us by some kind friends in Sydney. Tuesday 29th Myself and Superintendent have been all day busily employed in surveying the houses and other buildings at the settlement and at Longridge to ascertain what state they are in and what repairs are wanting in pursuance of an order from the Mission, returned home very tired. So ends the Log. Now then we will start upon another task. I have now three of your jewels of letters before me with a additional gem from the "gentle and the good" to whom with yourself I am most grateful; the dates of these several letters are Dec 4th Feb 28th 57 and May 25th All received by the "Theo" The first and second of I need not reply to, be

good thinking you and dear Mr Murray for the intense interest you so unceasingly manifest in the welfare of the Community generally and myself in particular. But before I proceed any further I have a formal enquiry to make— What does that descendant of Lucifer and Phaeniues (if I am rightly informed) Archdeacon Abbamthan intend by his intemperate attacks upon Sir Wm Denison, the Pitcairn Committee, and Exeter Hall? What can this self elected and self dubbed champion of Bishop Selwyn, and whose claptrap Siluan (subaudi) the good Bishop repudiates, what end can he propose by thus running a muck and clamp at honorable men? What prohibition have there been promulged against Bishop Selwyn's visiting Norfolk Island, he has been here already four times since our arrival and will I trust visit us many times more, and Mrs Selwyn is at this very moment residing among us successfully employed in doing good, and possessing the affection and respect of every individual of the Community. I think his Lordship have much reason to exclaim, as regards the sounding brap and tinkling cymbal advocacy of his quondam archdeacon "Save me from my friends"! But ere you receive this scrawl the poor man will probably be in England, and should the vilifying paroxysm still be on the ascendant, I seriously beg leave to submit that apartments at Hanwell or some other institution of the kind be provided for his reception; and the chains he wilt so much pathos describes as being in reserve for honored Mrs Selwyn be applied to his own particular adornment. But after all I dare say dignified silence will afford the best exposition and refutation of the Abrahamic oracles— Of Mr Laing's Ruru remarks I forward him to inform me with my friends in England I shall say nothing, but

that is no doubt an enemy in the camp. I am glad you did not mention it in your letter, and I am well pleased that Sir Hunter did so, the more especially as Foresque Moresby is here, and will procure as clear a refutation of the slander as will be satisfactory to those whose good opinion I prize, and their name I am fain to say is legion. The address and the report of the Committee are admirable and demand our unfeigned gratitude.

Thanks for your care of my finances; I shall be yet more thankful if you will execute, or rather cause to be executed, those commissions I have presumed to mention in the former part of this letter. I have authorized Foresque Moresby Esqr to draw upon you for the sum of fifty pounds as I have a debt of thirty pounds to pay in Sydney on account of iron Bedsteads, furniture and crockery. Whatever surplus remains after defraying the cost of the articles I have previously mentioned you will oblige me by retaining in your hands, as a pretext for troubling you hereafter.

What I want at present, now that I know you have money sufficient are these articles, A mourning suit as already described 2 pr black cloth pantaloons for Sundays; 2 pr mixed for every day; 2 pr black cloth boots such as I think you wear yourself; size No 8. and 2 black cloth vests.

Please offer my undiminished respects, and I had almost ventured to say sympathy to Mrs Baillie. To Mr and Mrs Lane, and to Misses Jennie and Evans

I shall not bring this epistle to a close until the return (D.V.) of the "Isis Oct 13th". This morning the "Isis arrived and Sir Wm Denison landed bringing us some stores and some more are to follow in a small vessel which carries back our tallow, wool hides and so forth. To day His Excellency is amused

Army Lands and granting commissions to the Magistrates &c. &c. also constituting Precedents of the Magisterial elections and to give the oaths &c. if required. To morrow there is to be a general meeting and after that Divine service when Sir William is to stand for a female child whom he will name after Lady Denison, and then I am to preach!! Will after familiarly shaking hands with the Queen of England and preaching before the Governor General of the American Colonies, what if there should be a Bishoprick erected in the future. I hope not. As I shall have an opportunity of writing to morrow preceding for his Excellency embarks at 3 p.m. I shall send a vol of P. L. to this second of almost a twelvemonth duration, by the Bishop's packet which we expect in week or two.

Till then believe me my dear Friends
your most faithfully and gratefully
Geo. H. Bobby

Rev. J. B. Thomas

Rec'd Nov 21 1857

"And Fancy's wand around us threw
Enchantments, sweet as wild"

You have entered largely and freely into our mode of living, our amusements &c &c. You may therefore easily picture to yourself the agony, that pervades every breast, while fearing for ever, that most favoured of all homes. For myself I know, that as I crossed the threshold of my own house, for the last time, and turned to take a last long lingering look. I felt as if was leaving most of all I held dear on earth and it was that feeling lessened, when meeting for the last time over the graves of the dear departed dead, who once with us shared our joys and sorrows, who counselled and advised us, whose merry laugh and cheerful voice once mingled with ours beneath those shady groves, and fragrant bowers or while pursuing together our boyish sports and pastimes on the foam crested billows, which wildly breaks on that shore which we are now leaving for ever. - Yes, happy they who, having finished the course appointed for them in this life, have laid their dust peacefully to rest in their native soil. There let them rest in

till the final resurrection.

All the particulars of my passage from there to this place and what we have experienced since I left you I have wrote to my sister and suppose long ere this she has communicated to you. Taking this for granted I shall now venture to speak of something else, that I have quite exhausted my self upon.

The dear good Admiral in a letter to Mr Hobbs, desires that Mr Hobbs would present to me his affectionate regards and tell me that he was determined to write to me himself by the first opportunity, but that at present he was so much engaged in the Government business that he could not find time. I have nothing to say to him but that I love him dearly and long to see him. Remember me kindly to Mrs Hobbs and tell her that I am very busy making preparations for my journey and that I have not time to write to her by this opportunity.

I have not much to say respecting the Otaheitans, as I have not been long enough among them to form a proper judgment of their manners and disposition. They are a strong, well made people, and in general of a very light complexion. Their features are regular and handsome, and their eyes and teeth remarkably fine. The women are delicately formed, and have a very soft and pleasing voice. Their complexion is much fairer than that of the men, and they are very handsome. Both men and women wear their hair long, which they sometimes tie behind in a bunch, and sometimes let it hang down their backs. They are very fond of ornaments, and wear necklaces, bracelets, and ear-rings of beads, which they procure from us. They are very cleanly in their persons, frequently washing themselves in the sea, or in fresh water. Their houses are neat and commodious, and are built in the form of a long square, with a roof like a barn. They are open all round, and have no doors. The floor is covered with mats, which are also used for beds. They have no furniture of any kind, except a few wooden bowls, and some calabashes, or gourds, which they use for holding water. Their food consists chiefly of bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, plantains, and fish. They have also hogs and fowls, but these are not in great plenty, and are chiefly reserved for the chiefs. They have also a great variety of roots and herbs, which they eat with their food. They have no regular meals, but eat whenever they are hungry. They are very fond of bathing, and frequently bathe in the sea or in fresh water. They are very expert swimmers, and will swim for hours together. They are also very fond of diving, and will dive to the bottom of the sea in search of shells and other curiosities. They are very ingenious in making canoes, which they use for fishing and for going from one island to another. They are also very skilful in the use of the bow and arrow, and will shoot with great accuracy at a mark. They are very fond of music, and have a variety of instruments, such as flutes, drums, and rattles. They are very fond of dancing, and have a great many different dances. They are very fond of singing, and have a great many songs. They are very fond of talking, and will talk for hours together. They are very fond of laughing, and will laugh at the slightest provocation. They are very fond of eating, and will eat for hours together. They are very fond of sleeping, and will sleep for hours together. They are very fond of doing nothing, and will do nothing for hours together.

invariably saying before eating. Bless O Lo
these [illegible] for the nourishment of our
bodies and feed our souls with the bread o
eternal life, for Jesus sake. Then
follow them, as they go to their bed and bles
the pillows that defend us by night, implo
ing for Divine protection throughout the
night. When ready to bid them, although
surrounded by [illegible] and tenderness
[illegible] look at others and then tell me if th
[illegible] work of mercy that they
[illegible] to be. But there is one
[illegible] which I must particularly call
[illegible], and that is that you
[illegible]. See you gentle
[illegible] figure, apparently in the
[illegible] of life and stricken in that tende
[illegible], which, in all probability he will soon
[illegible] again. See you [illegible] weather beate
figure, every outline of whole face, is mark
with anxiety and watchings. Kindly admin
[illegible] relief to the sick and consolation to
the sorrowing friends around. See you [illegible]
also the little table standing by the bedside
[illegible]

loaded with such comforts, as these
[illegible] return of our worthy Pastor from England,
[illegible] no one in the Island beside himself can sup-
ply. look at these little simples - daily brought
by his own hands, and then tell me if such
an one, is likely to consume all the wine allow-
ed for the sick. Having followed me through
their weekly labours - let us take one more look
at this enchanting scene, Let it be in a sweet Sab-
bath morn - when all Nature is hushed in pro-
found stillness - watch the number of this little
community wending their way to church, those
groves of the magnificent banyan, the graceful
cocoanut and the delicious plantain, see each
face, beaming with cheerfulness and contentment
as they meet and salute each other on the road
see them as they listen beneath that humble
roof to the word of God preached, not in the gar-
ments of human eloquence, but in all its purity and
simplicity - see them as they bow in reverence
these - and then tell me, if the man that has
kept alive such a thirst for years after it was first
known - can possibly be such as one of
the Scribes & Pharisees represented to be. Then turn to

3

only know how very little of truth those statements are, you will not for a moment believe them. Perhaps the following facts will tend to dispel your doubts - if you have any upon the subject. When Mr. Hobbs landed from the "Portland" the dear good Admiral left Hay of Port. for the Sacrament - this was in May 55 In Sept. 55 we obtained ½ day more from Capt. Symonds of the "Juno" - and when we left, in May 56 - exactly three years from the date of Mr. Hobbs landing from the "Portland" - there were, still remaining - after administering the Sacrament monthly for three years - to an average number of 40 or 60 persons - ½ day - this I think - will be sufficient or ought to be sufficient to satisfy you, and the rest of our friends at in England - who, Mr Moseley tells us - feel quite concerned about it. We all deeply regret to hear of them, for this is the only thing calculated to cloud our unfeigned delight at meeting such a dear friend as Mr. Moseley is -

We are truly delighted to hear that the dear old Admiral, is still hearty - for by letters lately received from England we were led to fear, that he is fast failing -

The dear good soul. God bless him. He's gone
so badly we head among us without a thing
being completed with him so dearly is he loved
by our people.

She "sis" with the Gov. General has
gone to New Zealand - she will be back here
on 2 Jan days Bd. and then I presume Gt. Mrs
by will have quite a mail to forward from here
to England, to those of our friends who were at
Liverpool. His Excellency Sir William Denison
has very wisely advised us to depend as much as
possible upon ourselves and as little as pos-
sible upon others. If he thinks, that continually
leading us with funds is likely to be a prolific
source of evil. He is in my opinion perfectly
right. And if our kind friends in England
could only be induced to think so too, and to lay
out all contributions for us in some charitable
scheme or other, some solid good might be
done. For we are now by the mercy of God, brought
to a place where with industry and economy
combined, we may from being the recipients
of so many favours contribute largely
wants of others, who are now as

We expect Good Bishop Selwyn here in a
few days more from the South Sea Hebrides
to which place he sailed on the 1st of May
with five of our young men. He has left his
plans and propositions for planting a Melane
sian at this Island - with us for our consid
eration, until his return, they are submitt
to the Gov. General on his annual tour - but
do not seem to appear of it at all. at least not
until the Bishop can further satisfy him
that no harm can possibly arise from
its being established here.

Please to accept of my sincere thank
for your very kind letter of July 20th/68 and
the kind expressions therein contained - bo
for myself and the Community - Do not attribu
any neglecting to communicate oftener with you
to indifference or neglect - for I assure you
my dear and worthy Sir, that we have learned t
love and respect you, and our hearts warm
with gratitude at the mention of your name
wishing you health and happiness and all
days of this life I remain Dear Sir
Yours ever gratefully
John Adams

the Governor the events he found that
since the arrival of the Pitcairn Islanders.
a period of about 14 months the Bishop
had four times visited the Island and
was very shortly expected again that
Mrs Selwyn had on a previous occasion
been left there for several Months and
at that moment was living at Governors
House and had been there two months
Before leaving the last time the
Bishop had left a paper for the
consideration and acceptance of the
community and their Magistrate. A
copy of course had before the Governor
and he made his comments and Notes
on it leaving the paper thus corrected
for the information and guidance of
the community. A copy of this I
obtained and I now enclose it to you
with this he enabled to form your
own opinion then if to those who
you like and form your own
opinions acting as you may
see fit. This Paper was doubtless prepared
by all the force that the arguments
of a clever man would naturally
exercise over the minds of simple
and unworldly people consequently

in speaking to them on the subject I was not surprised to find so very impressed with the important idea that it was their bounden duty to endeavour at all risks to convert the heathen in the adjoining seas even if them hazarded the contamination of their own Children their young Men and females. All these things I complete over in our 14 days trip to Auckland. and on my return I pointed out to many of the elders all the foregoing read with them the Bishops paper and Governors notes and discussed the matter pointing out what appeared the strongest points and generally explained any thing that they did not understand - I then told them that the Governor was determined to prevent any thing of the sort by making it positive order from him as Governor & the Chief Magistrate that no stranger was to be permitted to land to reside permanently on the Island or to occupy any of the public buildings I am happy to say that they took the sense of all I said and told me

they should be most careful to prevent the establishment of any such College until they had consulted the Governors wishes and received his ideas for they deem it their first duty gratefully to adopt and carry forward any of good Sir Williams proposals.

I learn that I must to Mr Stobbs the reports that are so much circulated against him and from the Chief Magistrate his Councillors and all the elders I received the assurance that they are and all deeply regretted that any such injurious reports should be spread of their worthy Pastor. for they were all perfectly without foundation fabrications of the worst sort. they appeared most indignant - and said they were highly satisfied with all Mr Stobbs had done since his ordination

They know that one of their own Community did tell the Lying Same stories about Mr Stobbs but as he is now away with the Bishop I did not see him they all however assured me that on his return they would seriously speak to him on the gross impropriety

of continuing to circulate malicious reports which accumulate by circulation I pointed out to them how very ungrateful it was to their English Friends who had abstained for three so beautiful an island — How unchristianlike or do a man an injury because he may once have made a false pas, but who for years past has been blameless and endeavours to walk in the right path — and what an irreparable injury he was doing by making people believe that they were a devided community — Fortunately the Officers of this Ship who had heard the reports and consequently did not credit them undoubtedly high moral and religious character

As a slight attonement for the trouble they meant to take the Governor after church the last day how very well satisfied they were but in the hurry of departure this very important part of their duty was unfortunately omitted.

Many of them long for some of the joys of Polynesia the Shady Cocoa tree

and Banana groves the pleasant orange
and other trees which they cultivated amongst
I am almost afraid that some families would
like to return. It is but natural that
they should feel a longing for their
native land and dream of pleasant
hours past there quite forgetting that
the Rose had its thorn even when there
they frequently longed for some change
Of course I could not to them the
numerous difficulties in the way
that they would hardly be able to make
their way through the tangled shrubs
and tropical plants up the cliffs, the
roads or paths would be ruined - their
houses would be tumble down in a
ruinous state damp would of
course unfurnished
There would be no Crops for 18 months at
least. No whalers or other of this calling
no Boats or Canoes in fact they would
expect to struggle against worse evils
than ever their Fathers did even when they
first landed from the Beagle - for they
would naturally forfeit all claim
upon the Government & the
charity of private individuals
Before they can expect much in
the Vegetable way they must work

harder at present they have only 18 acres under cultivation which is not enough to supply them with their own vegetables at present they are living on their capital and reducing their Cattle fast — Their sheep must be all killed off for they all have the Scab unfortunately — That they have not exerted that energy that an Englishman would naturally expect from a people coming to so beautiful an island is I trust only from want of knowledge — they have ploughs but they do not know how to use them — but continue to cultivate with the hoe they do show a method there are not enough hands however and they won't to feed the population more particularly of the Bishop continues to weaken them by taking away 5 or 6 hands in his Yacht

Sir William Denison has clearly pointed out their faults and the way to correct them in his usual clear and forcible language and if they do not improve they must lay the Blame on their own necks

I am a English Farmer but among them if one could be found would

be an enormous advantage he would instil into them some of his English energy and show them how to commence and carry on Agriculture in a proper manner - Sir William I believe intends to send some good steady Labourers amongst them of they can be found either from New South Wales or else from England.

He will write himself to the Committee and to any Father

I enclose you the Medical Report made by our doctor to Sir William Denison - When we left there was a little influenza on the Island. but no one very unwell

And now for a short account of my Trip - I cannot paint the affectionate welcome I met, from the eldest and the youngest came to see me the first day I was employed Photographing a good deal and shall endeavour to forward by this trait via Southampton a packet of pictures - that evening the Governor came to hear them sing and they certainly sing very well the Governor was very well pleased and said that he never expected to hear any thing so good

The next day I had to unpack all my Photographic Traps and go down to Cascade to embark for the Governor had determined to go to Auckland to get them some Provisions which they were very short. old George Adams came with us and I was amused to see him in the world. A Mr Dail was very kind at Auckland he left his business and gave up two days to procure such things as we wanted, when we returned I was able to land at the settlement and remained two days and a half in Stone enjoying myself very much indeed in this usual simple way. I only trust that it may be long ere they loose that simple pure minded character that has so distinguished them but I trust ere long they will then more enemy and destroy

Your best way of sending letters is to address them to the care of Malfred Dewrin Government House Sydney if you are in time letters will most probably go in February when the Governor thinks of going once more with the kindest remembrances to all your Circle Believe me yours

faithfully and sincerely

W Fortescue Grouse

Medical

Report of the state of Norfolk Island addressed to Sir William Denison by Dr Lawrence of that Isle

In compliance with directions from H.E. Sir Wm Denison K.C.B. to report on the state of the health of the inhabitants of Norfolk Island I find the amount of sickness is at present limited to five cases of Scrofula and one of consumption the latter proceeding from a scrofulous diathesis

The source of this scrofulous taint may be traced to one Arthur Quintal aged 60 in whose person the disease is strongly developed and the other cases attributed to occur amongst his sons daughters and grand children - From the circumstance of this person having twelve Children and numerous grand Children amongst whom intermarriages are frequent, scrofula cannot fail to become more prevalent - In one case (Absalom Quintal aged 21 a son of Arthur Quintals) the disease is so advanced that he cannot be expected to survive many months

The case of Consumption is of recent origin and consequently little

is a probability of recovery

The health of the inhabitants is remarkably good and since their residence in Norfolk Island they have been exempt from Bilious attacks and Diarrhoea from which they frequently suffered while living at Pitcairns Island, this may be attributed to their having now an ample supply of animal food and milk while formerly they subsisted almost entirely on vegetable diet

It is to be hoped that their present generous diet, comfortable dry houses good clothing and salubrious climate may tend much to counteract the disease of Scorbutus

Walter Lawrence
Surgeon
Norfolk Island
13th October 1857

Copy

1

Memorandum for the consideration of the Magistrate of Norfolk Island to be submitted if he should think fit to a general meeting of the heads of Families

1st

The question of the Bishopric.

Norfolk Island was originally part of the Diocese of Australia of which Dr Broughton was Bishop. In the Year 1841 the Diocese of New Zealand was formed by Her Majesty's letters Patent including three Islands of New Zealand & the adjacent Islands.

Norfolk Island lies in the Geographical limits assigned to the Bishop of New Zealand in his Letters Patent and is nearer to New Zealand than to any other Colony being four hundred miles from New Zealand, eight hundred miles from Sydney and a thousand miles from Hobart Town.

In the year 1842 the

The question of the Bishopric is one with which the inhabitants have nothing to do

The Head of the Church in England having already decided the question & included the Islands within the Diocese of Tasmania.

convict establishment of which Norfolk Island was a branch, being removed from Sydney to Hobart Town, an Act of Parliament was passed giving the Bishop of Tasmania authority over the Convict Chaplains of Norfolk Island.

When the Convict establishment was removed from Norfolk Island, the Bishop of New Zealand resumed his duties in connexion with the Island writing at the same time to the Bishop of Tasmania to acquaint him with his reasons for so doing.

The following is the answer received from the Bishop of Tasmania

28th March /57

"At once, I not only express my readiness to "relinquish all right of "Episcopal supervision "in and over Norfolk "Island, but say further "were I not to act thus "I should be guilty of "obstructing the progress "of the Gospel of our Re- "-deemer

"You have the means "of constantly visiting

The Bishop of Tasmania's power was not abrogated in any way; he was invested with all the powers of a Bishop in regard to Norfolk Island; and he still retains them. I wrote to him a few months ago, proposing to him to accompany me in my first visit to the Island, and he gladly accepted my offer. Had I not been obliged to come away from Sydney at a very short notice, I should have brought him with me

The Bishop of New Zealand cannot legally retain the charge of Norfolk Island which is not in his Diocese. Whatever may be the object which he may wish to see carried out. As the Bishop of New Zealand has paid five visits to the Island in the course of 14 Months it is evident that by making the Island an appendage to one of the neighbouring Dioceses the benefit of Episcopal superintendance would not necessarily be reduced to an occasional visit from a Bishop once in three or four years.

By making Norfolk Island the seat of an Islands Bishopric, which would include the wide field of at least 100 Islands it is evident

3. the place. I have none. It lies quite out of the line of my ordinary work. It is directly in the path of yours.

In returning the charge of Norfolk Island for the present the Bishop of New Zealand has the following objects in view

1st

To save Norfolk Island from being made a mere appendage to one of the neighbouring Dioceses whether of Sydney, Tasmania or New Zealand in which case the whole benefit of Episcopal superintendance would be reduced to an occasional visit from a Bishop once in three or four years, and there only for a day or two.

2nd

To make Norfolk Island itself the seat of an Islands Bishopric including the New Hebrides and the other groups to the Southward. For this purpose the requisite endowment to the amount of ten thousand pounds is

that the amount of Pastoral superintendence which the Bishop would be able to exercise over the inhabitants of Norfolk Island would be very limited.

The attention which he would have to pay to the scattered portions of his Diocese, and attendance the more constant in proportion to the ignorance of the people would necessarily withdraw him from the Islands for long periods.

I may also remark that if there is one Island less fitted than another for the Head quarters of a Missionary station it is Norfolk Island. There is no anchorage or shelter for a vessel so that the Bishop if desirous of visiting the other Islands of his Diocese, must be altogether dependant upon the casual visits of vessels from

already paid up and invested in the names of Sir John Patterson. Sir John Coleridge. Sir Walter Farquhar.

It is scarcely necessary to point out to the Community of Norfolk Island the Benefits which it is likely to be to them to have a Bishop resident among them to train up, and it may be hoped to admit to Holy Orders, those of many there young men who may be led by the Spirit of God, to desire to serve him in the ministry of his Church, and especially in that wide field of at least 100 Islands over which the Missionary efforts of the Bishop of Norfolk Island would range.

The Melanesian School.

Before it was in any way known that the

this adjacent Colonies or if he have a yacht must keep it at some other station leaving orders for it to call for him at specified times.

I have said this much with regard to the question of the Bishopric, for the purpose of explaining my opinions to the Inhabitants. It is as I have said before, a question which can only be determined by the proper authorities of the Church and is really one in which the people of Norfolk Island have no power placed in their hands and as to which I think they would be unwise to express an opinion

2. The Melanesian School.

With regard to the scheme as submitted by the Bishop to the whole Pitcairn community would emigrate to Norfolk Island, the Bishop of New Zealand was brought to the Island by Sir George Grey the late Governor of New Zealand in H.M. Colonial Brig Victoria to see whether the situation would not be favourable for a Melanesian School. This was in December 1853.

The results of this visit was that Sir George Grey wrote a letter to the Home Government recommending that the use of some of the Buildings & of a portion of land should be granted to the Bishop of New Zealand for the above purpose

About the same time the Pitcairn Island Committee in London put in their application for the Island.

In the year 1854 the Bishop of New Zealand went to England and while there was

Pitcairn Island Committee elected a member
it is not necessary to of the Pitcairn Island
that I should say Committee.
much inasmuch as Following up the
it appears that the Plan recommended by
scheme was not from Sir Geo Grey, the
ably entertained by Bishop of New Zealand
the Committee, nor on the first occasion
by Her Majesty's Go- of his meeting the
-vernment, for instead Pitcairn Committee
of vesting the Executive proposed the follow
Government of the plan
Island in the hands 1st That the greate
of three people as part of the Land
proposed by the the smaller Buildings
Bishop, the Queen should be given to
has by the Commission the Pitcairn Islande
which I read to the
inhabitants yesterday 2nd That a small
vested the Executive portion of land
Govt in the hands some of the large
of the Govt of New Buildings suitable
South Wales for the for a boarding scho
time being should be given to
I do not think that the Bishop for a
it is in any way term of years for
desirable that the the purpose of the
Bishop should in- Melanesian School
-termeddle with the
administration of the 3rd That the Divide
Govt or more generally of the land, the
with the secular affairs choice of Houses
of a Community the power of fran

laws and regulations should be vested in three persons of which one should be appointed by Her Majesty's Govt one by the Pitcairn Community, and one by the Bishop.

This proposal was not accepted by the Pitcairn Island Committee, who seemed to wish to obtain the whole Island for the one purpose And the Bishop of New Zealand seeing this withdrew his application, and told the Committee that he should be content to carry out his plans for the Melanesian School through the agency of the Pitcairn Community without requiring for himself any right over the Houses or land, or any authority in framing regulations

Since that time no communication of any importance had taken place between the

8th

Bishop and the Pitcairn Committee.

While however I think that there were valid objections to the mode in which the Bishop proposed to carry out his scheme of a Melanesian School, I am not at all prepared to say that an institution of the kind might not be established with advantage upon Norfolk Island. Before however such an establishment could be sanctioned a full explanation of the details of the scheme must be laid before the inhabitants and then submitted for my comment and approval. The outline given in the paper is

The Bishop still adheres to the same wish of carrying out these plans of extended Missionary efforts, through the agency and subject to the regulations of the Pitcairn Community now in Norfolk Island and that in the following ways

1. By some of the Body going annually in the mission vessels to visit the Islands and bring back Scholars
2. By the establishment of a Mission School on Norfolk Island with such a number of native Scholars from other Islands as the Magistrate & Council here may deem expedient.

The Bishop will of

far too vague to enable either the inhabitants or the Government to form an opinion of the manner in which the institutions is likely to answer.

The principal objections which occur to me at present are as follows

1 — The whole scheme appears to be framed on the idea that the Community of Norfolk Island must consider themselves as subsidiary to this Missionary arrangement.

2 — The annual trips of the Mission vessel by withdrawing the inhabitants from their legitimate ordinary occupations during a large portion of the year are likely to encourage habits of idleness & dislike to labour; which are

could be responsible for the maintenance of the Scholars, though all contributions of Food &c for that purpose would always be thankfully accepted.

3 — By the employment of one or more married couples from among the Islanders to take domestic charge of the Native Scholars, attending to their Clothing, Food, and Dwellings as they would in the case of their own Children

4 — By the employment of some of the Young men from 17 to 21 years of age to assist in teaching the native classes, receiving themselves a certain amount of education from the Clergyman in charge of the School

certain to produce bad moral effects upon the character

3. The presence of any large number of native scholars on the Island some of whom would be, no doubt, nearly grown up would be very likely to introduce bad habits among the Children both Boys & Girls

I do not think it necessary to attend to the arrangements proposed for the appointment of a Mistress or Master as these must of course be dependant upon the adoption of the general scheme

5. By the training up of some of the young men of the Island to be Missionaries to the Islands based first, as labourers & teachers in the School & then to be ordained by the Bishop. The Person whom the Bishop has in view as the Head of the Missionary School is the Rev. Mr. Patterson son of Sir John Patterson late one of Her Majesty's Judges in England & a member of the privy Council Mr. Patterson having been often seen by the Community it will be for them to judge whether his residence upon these Islands during seven or eight months of the year would be for their advantage or not. In the event the Bishop has known Mr. Patterson from a Child can have no doubt

11.

The young man now addressing Mr Patterson is Mr Dudley son of an Incumbent Clergyman at Lyttleton in New Zealand.

It must be distinctly understood that if a second Clergyman is brought into the Island that he will in no way interfere with the charge of the Revd Mr Hobbs who has been recognised by the Bishop of London and by the Bishop of New Zealand as Pastor of the Pitcairn Community. It would rest entirely with Mr Hobbs to decide whether Mr Patterson should assist him in his Ministerial duties & in what manner that Mr Patterson would be willing to do so at Mr Hobbs request. There can be no doubt if no such request should be made Mr Pattersons duties would be confined to his own native scholars & to the young Pitcairners

The Revd Mr Hobbs having been duly appointed as Pastor of the Community will of course continue to exercise his functions as heretofore & no person can be admitted to interfere with him in the exercise of those functions

If any arrangements be entered into for the execution of this Scheme of a Melanesian School, it must of course be contingent upon the approval of the people and of the Governor, and especial care will be taken in drawing up the conditions of the agreement that nothing in it should be considered to give to the trustees as managers of the School any vested interest in the Land & Buildings, which they may be permitted to occupy -

who might be acting as assistants in the School.

If this plan or any part of it should not be found to work for the good of the community, it will be in their power at any time to alter any part or even to abolish the whole.

The Bishop of Melanesia will only add, further the reasons which make him desire to see this plan carried out on Norfolk Island, rather than any other place

1st For the good of the Melanesians themselves upon whom so large a measure of the Divine Blessing has been bestowed and who therefore cannot fail to remember that to whom much is given, of him much shall be required

2nd Because the native scholars would not here be exposed

There can be no question that Norfolk Island does possess advantages for the carrying out of the scheme of a Melanesian School far superior to those which the College at Auckland offer. The climate is better adapted to the constitutions of the children of the Islands. & the simple confiding & religious character of the population contrasts most favourably with that of the people among whom the pupils would be thrown in New Zealand.

My doubt however is, whether in attempting to carry out this scheme we may not be inflicting a most serious injury upon a simple hearted & happy community. And I most certainly should not think myself authorized to assent to the scheme unless I were better satisfied than I am at present that harm would not result from it.

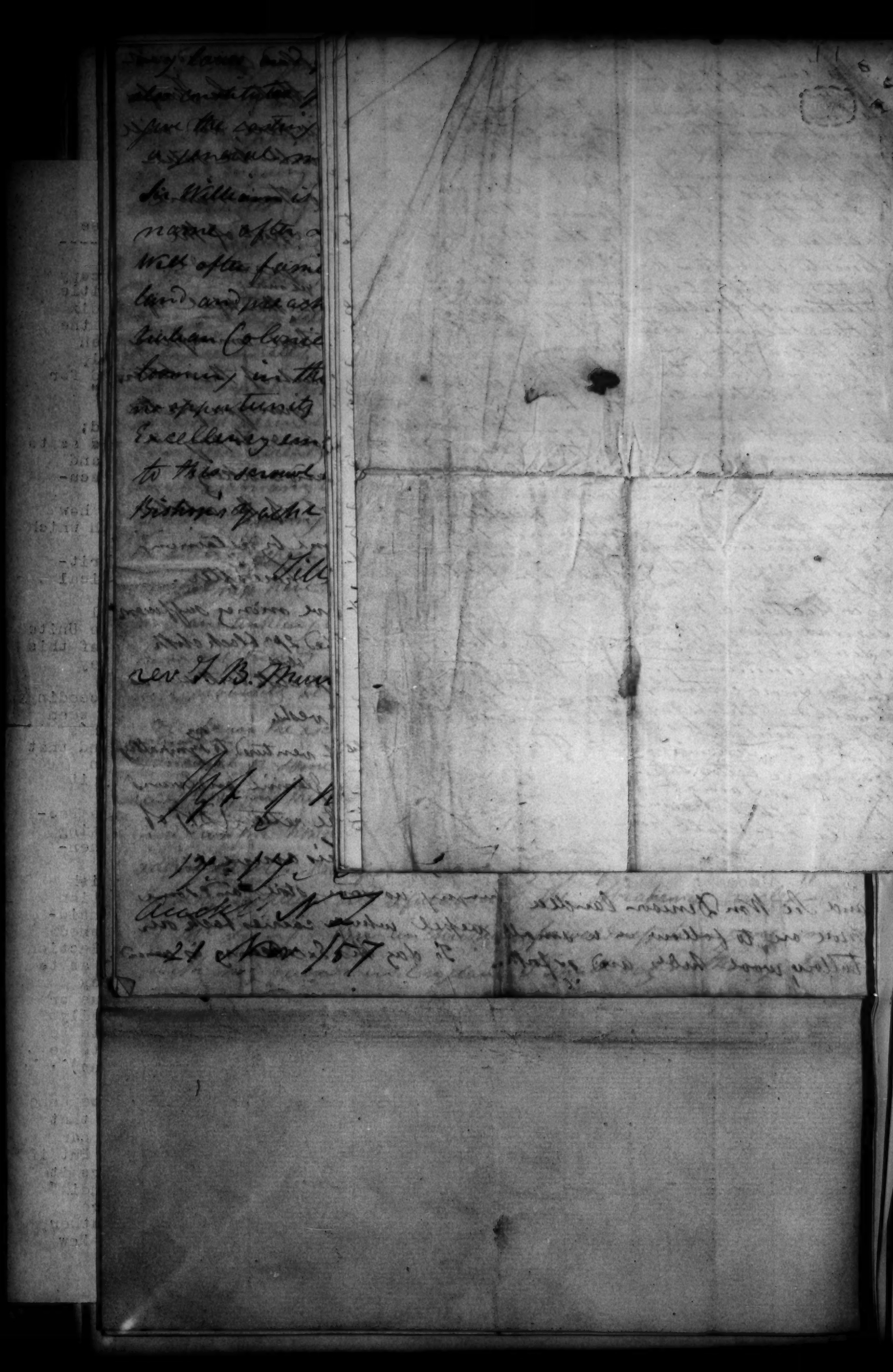
to the fearful stumbling block of seeing or hearing things contrary to the Law of God.

3rd Because the general temperature of the Island would allow of the Scholars remaining here if it were thought desirable during the whole of the year.

These are the main reasons which induce the Bishop of New Zealand to wish to forego the advantages which the College at Auckland offers with ample Buildings, at command, 1500 acres of land and a secure anchorage for the Mission Vessel.

May the Holy Spirit give to the Melanesian Community a right judgment in this & all things.

Signed J Selwyn



A 13

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR—I think the English public ought to know what obstacles to missions by party spirit and opposition in religious matters, and how the dread of what is called Tractarianism (justly or unjustly imputed, as the case may be) has led well-meaning persons into a course that will probably end in the demoralisation of a simple and pure-minded people.

When the Bishop of New Zealand was in England in 1854, he tried his best to co-operate with the "Pitcairn Island Committee" sitting in London, and to devise means for the removal of the community of Pitcairn Islanders to Norfolk Island, where the Bishop wanted to establish the head-quarters of his Melanesian mission. It is easy to see what a mutual benefit such race might confer upon the other; how the Pitcairn men might find a ready market for their stock, and be available as sailors, on board the mission schooner, if they chose; and of course the Bishop had in view benefits that would arise to his Melanesian mission from the occupation of the island by so valuable and simple-minded a community as the Pitcairn Islanders.

Accordingly he proposed various plans to the committee, which, however, were negatived, and he gave up the idea of getting them to unite with him. I have since heard, and I believe on good authority, that their unwillingness to act with him proceeded from unworthy suspicions of his being a High Churchman—which means, with certain people, "a Jesuit." I believe he had actually to disclaim being "a Jesuit" to the committee. Now, what is the consequence of this conduct? A ship, called the *Electra*, has just come in to this harbour, and some of the officers state that the *Juno* and a merchantman are going down to Pitcairn's Island next January to bring away the islanders, and carry them to Norfolk Island. But it is generally believed that the older inhabitants are unwilling to leave, and they only mean to send out a "swarm" of young folk, who will be huddled on board the merchantman, and any one who knows what that means in those seas will tremble for the morality of such passengers. When they reach Norfolk Island, probably without any guide and elder whom they respect, they will sink down into the ordinary level of whaling stations, which is an abyss beyond the conception of quiet English people, who fancy a ship a machine, and an island in the Pacific a moral paradise, unexposed to the temptations of civilised society.

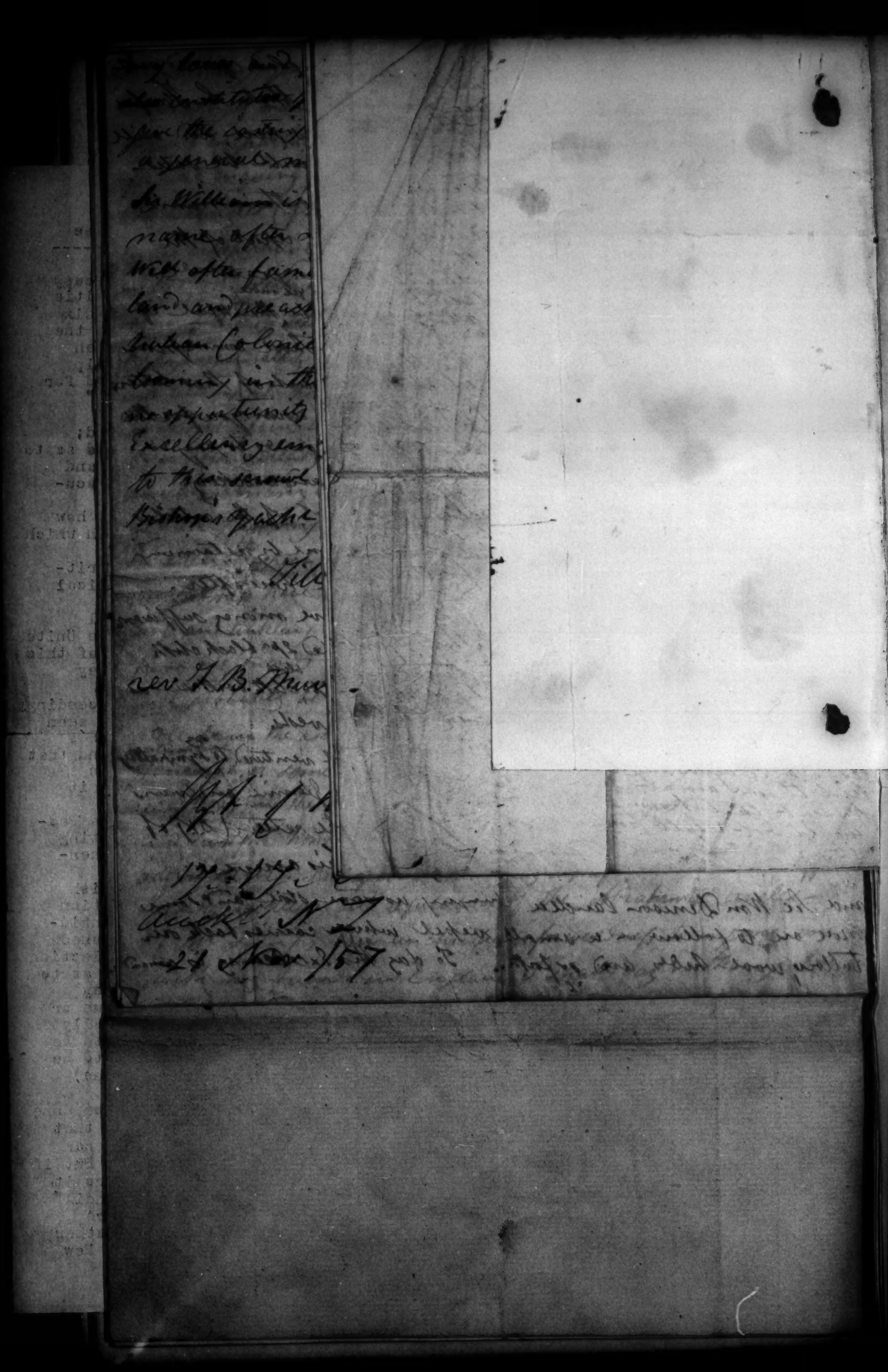
Now, all this might have been avoided if the committee had agreed to work with the Bishop. He would have gone, most probably, to the island, and carried off the people in two trips to Norfolk Island, leaving a clergyman with the first party, and having already made preparations for their reception.

He would then have kept an eye over those who might be deprived of the supervision of their own clergyman Mr. Nobbs, and their elder relatives. Besides, he would have given them such a market for their supplies, that they would not have cared to tempt whalers to call in; and the residence of some of his own missionaries on the spot would have secured them, to some degree, from contamination. But it seems that party spirit makes men blind to any dangers but Popery and Tractarianism. And yet I should have thought that the Bishop's residence in England might have tended to disarm the most violent of any distrust of his doctrine or practice.

Though the month of January is mentioned as the time for effecting this exodus, yet it may be that a delay may take place, and it may not be too late now to remedy the evil, or rather prevent it. Therefore I have risked writing now on the strength of the report of H.M.S. *Electra*'s officers, as to what they believe is to be done, rather than wait and announce the mischief as completed.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., C. J. ABRAHAM.

Auckland, New Zealand, Nov. 19, 1855.

of Exchange signed by the Magistrate



(Cary) 30 D

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

67. LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

June 9th 1857

My dear Lord Bishop,

A Lay-Member of the Pitcairn Fund Committee, a person of great excellence and kindness of heart, who has shown much liberality in the cause of the Islanders of Pitcairn, recently called my attention to a Letter which appeared a few weeks since in the "Guardian", and of which I inclose a copy for your kind perusal.

I will not attempt to characterize this letter, nor need I, I feel sure make any apology for bringing under your notice a

of Exchange signed by the Magistrate

document issuing from Auckland in your Diocese. It is sufficient for you to see the paper and at the same time to be informed of the names of those who constitute the Committee alluded to. —

Hoping you are in good health

I have the honour to be
My dear Lord Bishop your
Lordships faithful Servant
J. B. Murray"

Members of the Committee.

The Treasurers.	Archdeacon Grant.
The Earl of Harrowby.	T. T. Grant, Esq., F.R.S.
The Bishop of Oxford.	Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D.
The Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath & Wells.	Captain Inglefield, R.N.
The Bishop of New Zealand.	Captain Prevost, R.N.
Hon. George Waldegrave.	Herman Merivale, Esq.
His Excellency Sir G. Grey.	Arthur Mills, Esq., M.P.
A. Stafford, Esq., M.P.	T. F. Elliot, Esq.
Vice-Admiral Sir Fairfax Moresby, K.C.B.	Fortescue Moresby, Esq., R.N.
Captain E. G. Fanshawe, R.N.	

Honorary Secretary.—Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A.

Assistant Secretary.—G. C. Silk, Esq.

B 31

BISHOP SELWYN AND THE GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,—I wrote a letter to you in October last on the evil effects of party spirit in religion, as shown in the treatment the Bishop of New Zealand had received from some of the Pitcairn Committee sitting in London. He has just found the same animus displayed towards himself and his work by the Governor of New South Wales, Sir Wm. Denison. As in England, so there he was met with objections based merely on suspicion of his motives; so that he had to say to the Governor, "Let me beg of you not to suspect me any more than I suspect you. Why are not my motives to be accepted as equally pure and just with your own? Why will you not believe that this work is undertaken by me in the sincere desire of promoting the welfare, temporal and spiritual, of a people now in my diocese?" I am given to understand that Sir W. Denison even went the length of threatening to prevent the Bishop from going to Norfolk Island. Are the people of England, then, to be taxed heavily to pay for a British man-of-war which is to be sent to cruise about those seas to prevent a Christian Bishop landing on an island over which he is appointed diocesan by the Queen's patent? Persecution is, I suppose, a luxury; and as such, people must be content to pay heavily for it.

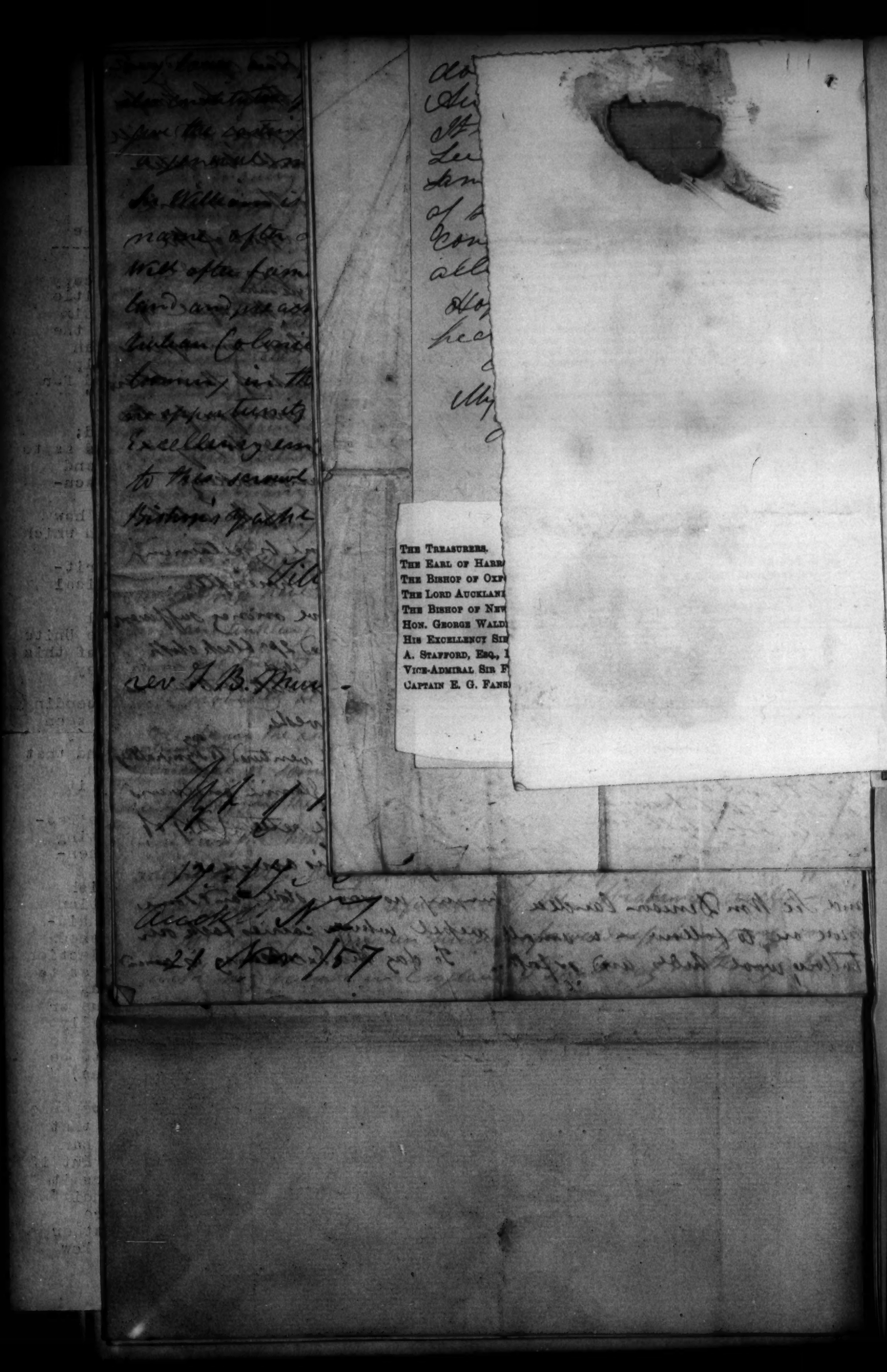
I hope that some reader versed in colonial law, and the powers of governors of colonies, will let us know whether a governor can prevent any British subject landing on Crown land, not a penal colony; and if he proceeds to arrest the Bishop while discharging his duty in accordance with the Queen's patent, whether an action will not lie against him, besides the contempt and indignation that such tyranny will call forth.—I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

C. J. ABRAHAM.

St. John's College, Auckland, New Zealand, June 30, 1856.

Guardian Nov 26 1856

of Exchange signed by the Magistrate



THE TREASURERS.
THE EARL OF HARR
THE BISHOP OF OXF
THE LORD AUCKLAN
THE BISHOP OF NEW
HON. GEORGE WALD
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR
A. STAFFORD, ESQ., I
VICE-ADMIRAL SIR F
CAPTAIN E. G. FANS

3C Guardian Wednesday 11th Feb 57

32

THE PITCAIRN ISLANDERS.

Sir—I have written to you lately about the Pitcairn Islanders, and the Bishop of New Zealand's wish to help them by leaving a clergyman there occasionally (if they and their clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Nobbs, wished it) being defeated by Sir William Denison. However, the Bishop sailed to Norfolk Island from Sydney in the end of June, and found the Pitcairn Islanders had arrived there a week or two before in the *Morayshire*. The Bishop was cordially welcomed by the whole population, and one of the leading men told him that, though they had been warned by ——— to be on their guard against their Bishop, they were so far from being unwilling to receive visits from him or his clergymen, that some of them had only been persuaded to leave Pitcairn's Island at all by the assurance that the Bishop would visit them. They begged him to leave a clergyman with them, and offered to take some Melanesian scholars into their own houses and treat them like their own children. But the Bishop, though willing to try the question in his own person with Sir Wm. Denison and his agents in her Majesty's ships, did not think it right to put any other clergyman in that situation. However, as women are the heroines of the late war, so there are some to be found in the South Sea missionary work; and, with the delighted assent of the whole community, the Bishop left his wife there to help the womanfolk organise their households and to keep the girls' school, while the Rev. Mr. Nobbs was preparing the men for confirmation on the Bishop's return. So that Sir Wm. Denison and the captains of the men-of-war in these seas will have the honour of following in Cardinal Wiseman's wake; and as he cast a slur upon the heroines of the hospitals in the East, so the governor of a British colony and the captain of a man-of-war missed the chance (but probably will have another) of putting into chains a brave-hearted woman, the wife of a brave-hearted man, for trying to stave off the corruption that is sure to follow ere long if these people are left to themselves, and the convicts and whalers that swarm there. To show that this is no imaginary danger, I make this extract from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of August 22, 1856:—

William Field was brought before the court charged with being a prisoner of the Crown illegally at large. A clerk in the Convict's Department deposed that William Field had been left in charge of the stock-buildings, &c., in Norfolk Island, pending the arrival of the Pitcairn Islanders; that he had been transported to Van Diemen's Land in 1836, and from thence to Norfolk Island, in 1852; and that Mr. Nobbs had asked him to return thither to instruct the inhabitants in agricultural pursuits and the care of stock.

I have since heard that the man was prevented going on, and I hope that this was Sir W. Denison's doing, and that he will at all events bracket "convicts" with "clergymen" in his *Sedes Vicesdorum*.

As far as the prohibition to the Bishop is concerned, we must content ourselves with quoting Homer's

Ἐν δὲ γυναῖκες Ἀχαιῶν, Ἀμφιδρυφὲς κλαίουσι,

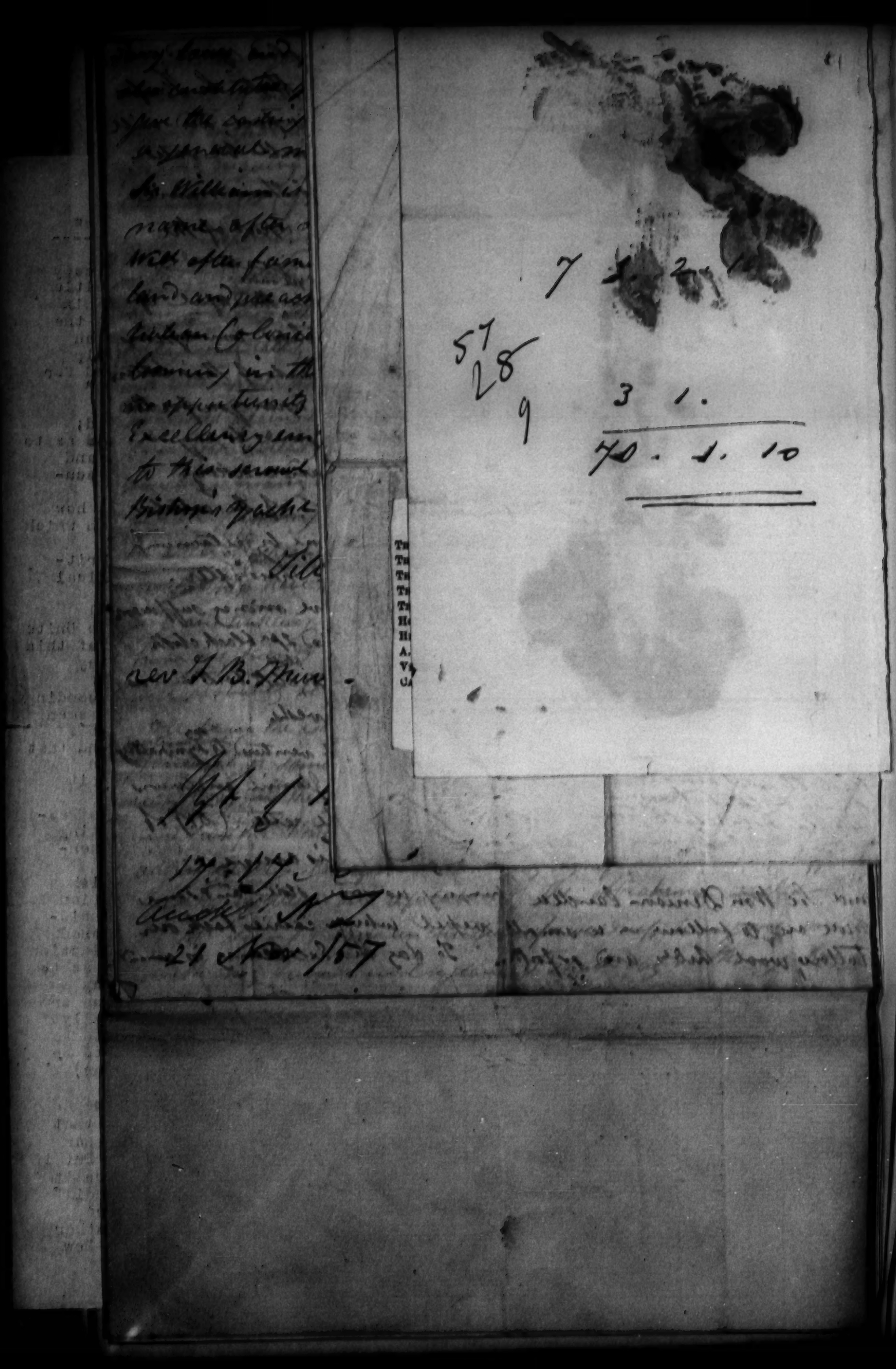
and translating it, "Verily all whalers and runaway convicts, Sir W. Denison, the London Committee for Pitcairn's Island, and all Exeter-hall, will exult at the sacrifice of a [illegible], if, at the same time, they can frustrate the benevolent plans of a High Church Bishop."

—I remain, Sir, &c.

C. J. ABRAHAM, St. John's College, Auckland.

September 18, 1856.

of Exchange signed by the Magistrate



9 Feb. 1848.
Wimbledon Common

Reverend Sir —

I take the liberty of writing to you, as you opened the subject to me at my first interview with you 2 or 3 months back, when you objected to the course I had pursued in writing to the "Guardian" newspaper about Norfolk Island — I have learnt since I have been in this country that I am supposed to have been

of Exchange signed by the Magistrate

the mouthpiece as it were
of the Bishop of New Zealand,
and that I wrote with his
sanction - I therefore wish
to inform you as a member
of the Select Committee
that the Bishop knew
nothing at all of my writing
those letters, that I did not
learn many of the particulars
from him, and that I know
that he greatly disapproves

(1)

29

1858

of my having written them -
I think it therefore due to
him, & others, to let you
know, and through you
(if you think fit) the
members of the Committee,
that I only am responsible
for those letters -

I have the honour to remain
Reverend Sir
your obedient Servant
C. J. Abraham

Revd
T. B. Murray —

of Exchange signed by the Magistrate

Rt Rev. Abraham
Feb 10

Lexington Ky June
Feb 11. 1850

Reverend Sir I beg leave
to acknowledge your letter
of Feby. stating that
you had given
notice to the Standing
Committee
respecting Rt Rev Wm Heathcote
Mead not having received by
the Bishop of New York
I beg leave to inform
you, in reply, that
was aware of this fact
and that I had
never supposed that
the Bishop had
communicated them
Soon I had the
Mr Meade

Rev. J. B. Thur

Feb 27 1850

29

6 Linestri Inn Fields
London Febry. 11. 1858

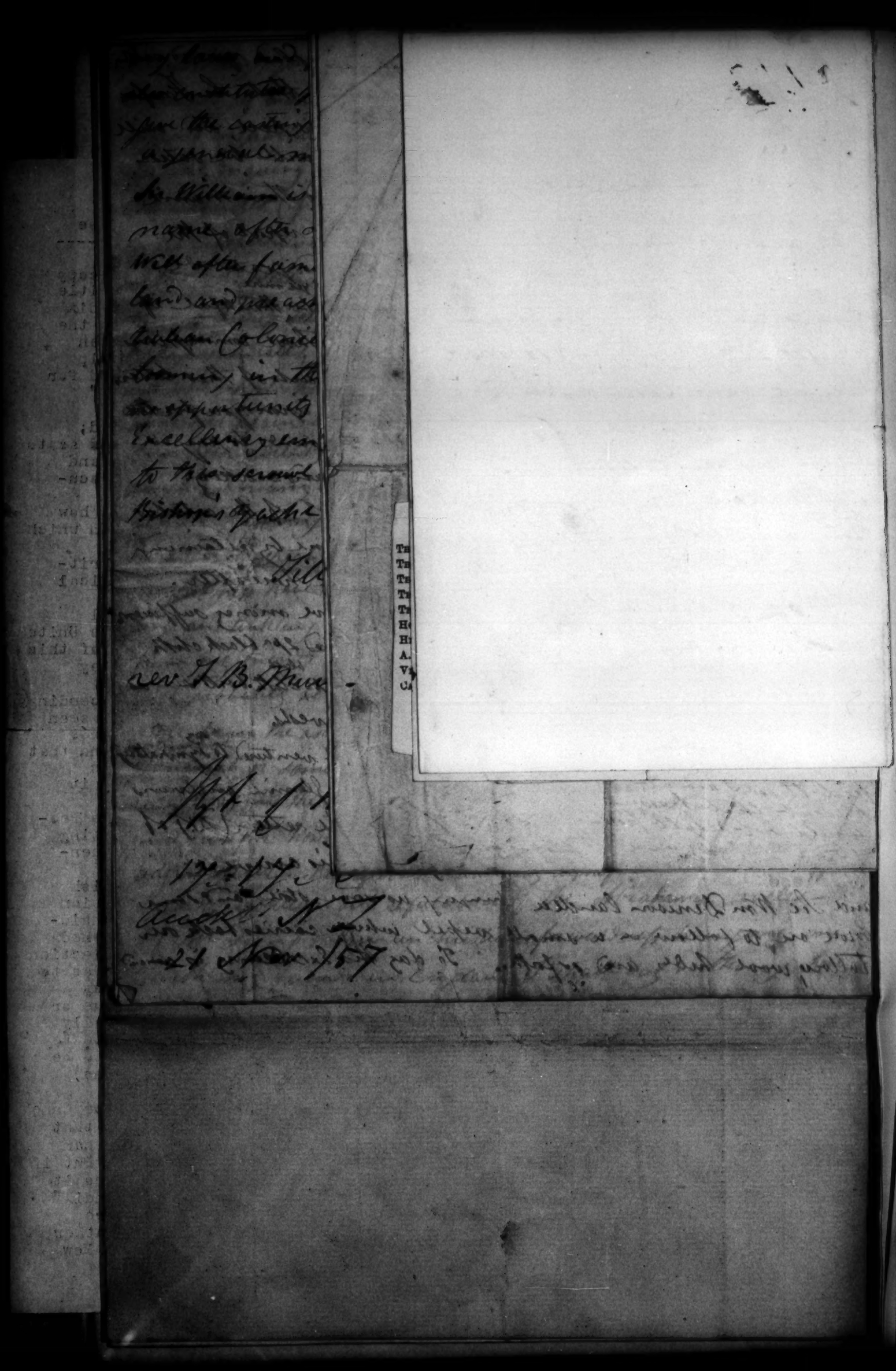
Reverend Sir,

I beg leave to acknowledge your letter of Feby. 9th stating that the letters which you wrote to the "Guardian" ~~in 1853 and 1856~~ have not written with the sanction of the Bishop of New Zealand

I have to inform you, in reply, that I was fully aware of this fact, and that I never imagined that the Bishop would sanction them

I have the honour to remain
Rev. Sir,
Your obedt. Servt.
J. B. Murray
Secretary of the P.F.C.

of Exchange signed by the Treasurer



14

Auckland
2. March. 1857

My dear W. Murray,

The date of the letter in the Guardian, to which you draw my attention is 12th. Nov. 12. 1856. will at once shew that it was not written in any way under my dictation: as I was at that time at Christ. Church in the Canterbury Settlement. If I had been at hope, I could have explained many things. which the writer has stated

of Exchange signed by the Magistrate

more strongly than was either necessary or desirable. For instance: the sentence: "I believe he had actually to disclaim being a Jesuit" to the Committee." The only foundation for this, was a doubt which Sir Thomas Acland expressed to me in his kind & half playful manner, whether the proposed Melanesian College, might not be made the means of introducing Romanizing practices among the Pitcairn's.

to which I answered in his ear:
and I do not believe that any
other member of the Committee
heard the conversation: "My
dear Sir Thomas, I beg you to
believe, that I am neither a
Jesuit openly, nor in disguise."
I mentioned the conversation
privately; but never with
any imputation upon the
Committee in general: or
even upon Sir Thomas Acland
in particular, for I did
not take the slightest offence
at his words, or his manner
of saying them.

May I beg you to suppress

of Exchange signed by the Magistrates

as much as possible all discussion about the Letter, which I regret as unfortunate; but which I shall lament most deeply if it should have the effect of sowing any division among the friends of the Pitcairners: of whom they you to believe that I am one; and the friend, perhaps, of all, who be most qualified to give them practical assistance: as I can be at any time in the midst of them in the hour of need. I hope therefore there may be no suspicion of estrangement between the Pitcairn Committee & myself.

Your very faithful Friend
G. A. Nealand

2 Auckland.
30 May. 1857.

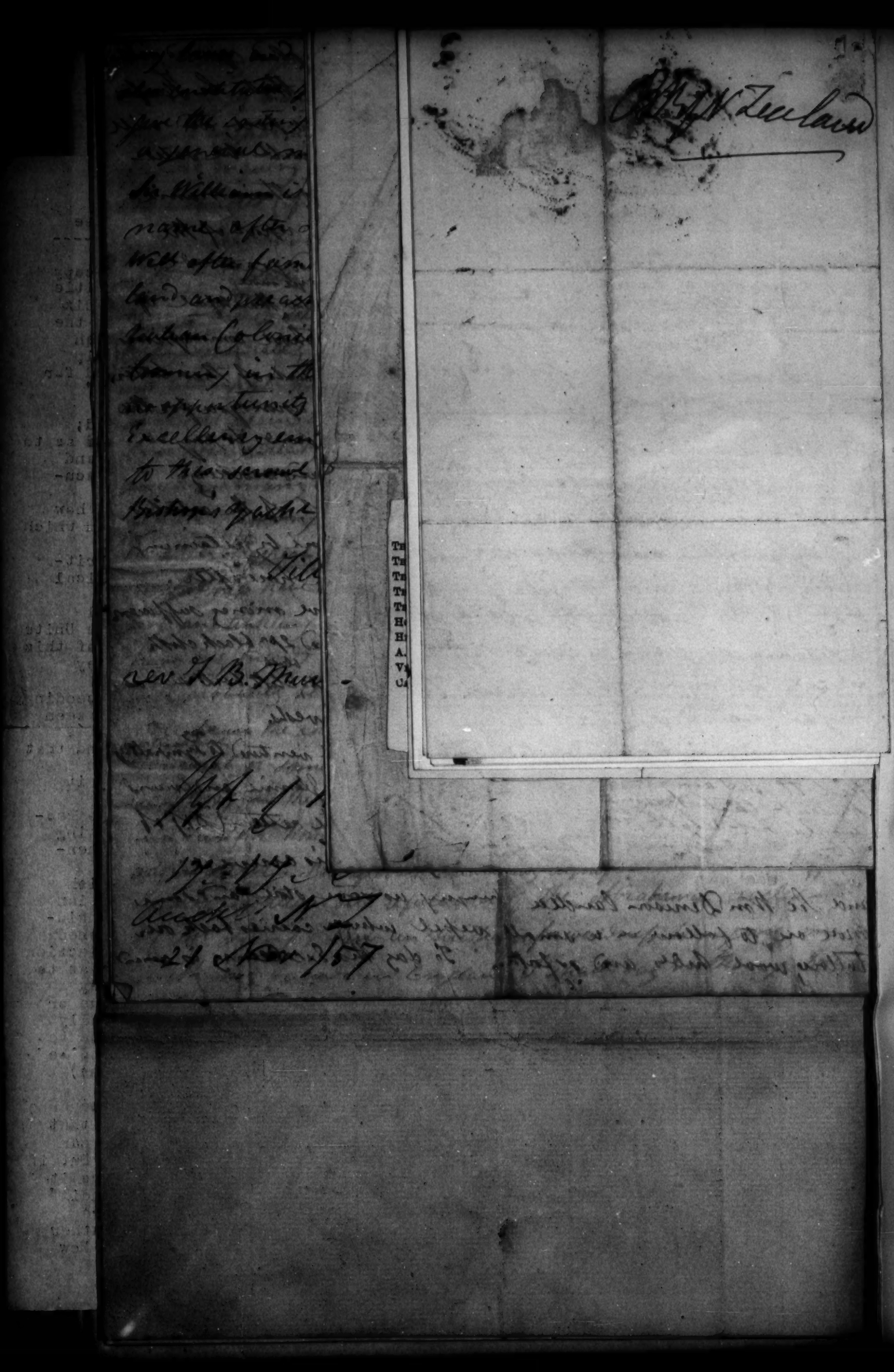
My dear Mr. Murray,

The Southern Cross arrived yesterday from the Islands, bringing John Baffett & John Evans, who have been deputed to buy some necessary supplies for the Pitcairners. They have placed in my hands the enclosed Bill, which not being in a negotiable form cannot be cashed here, but I have drawn a bill upon you at thirty days sight in triplicate, which will remove the difficulty, and procure for them the money which they require.

Their potato crop has unhappily failed; but the sweet potatoes are doing better.

Yours very faithfully
C. A. Meeland

of Exchange signed by the Magistrate



3

Auckland
21 Nov. 1857.

My dear W. Murray.

We returned to Auckland last Sunday; having left all our Friends at Norfolk Island well on the 14th. with the exception of Rhoda Quintal dying of consumption, and absalom Quintal bedridden with Chronic Rheumatism.

I have this day drawn triplicate Bills in my own name on you for £17.17.6. as the Norfolk Island Bills are as yet scarcely sufficiently known at our Bank. and they must have to pay a heavy discount. I enclose the Post of Exchange signed by the Magistrate

and Chaplain as my authority for so doing. This sum with £100 drawn in the same manner before has been spent in useful and necessary articles, selected by Buffett & Evans during their visit to Auckland last year.

I have received your kind & welcome letter in answer to mine. Want of time obliges me to put in very few words the present state of Norfolk Island Questions.

1. I am Bishop of Norfolk Island by letters Patent. without act of Parliament.

2. The Bishop of Tasmania is Bishop of Norfolk Island by act of Parliament. without letters Patent.

3. The Bishop of Tasmania by written agreement with the leaves the management of the Island to me. I of course also leave him free to visit where he can.

4. The Islanders in their own meeting have decided against the Melanesian School.

5. They have however furnished me with most effective help, in the persons of 5 of their young men, by whose aid Mr. Patteson & I have visited, under God's blessing, 60 Islands, landing 80 times upon 60 of them, and bringing back 33 Scholars. Thus has been fulfilled the anticipation of so many writers to Pitcairn I. from Sir T. Staines to admiral Moresby, that they would be instrumental in extending the Gospel throughout the Pacific. See your own Book Lapsus.

6. Sir H. Denison has taken up a most unfriendly tone against me, why, I do not know,

as I have made the most complete apology that one gentleman can make to another for the letter about him in the Guardian, except the date will shew that I was in the Tropics when the Letter was written from Auckland.

6. Sir W. Denison contends that Norfolk I. is a very unfit place for the See of the Island Bishop. On this point my opinion may possibly be worth as much as his, supported as it has been by the Donors of £10.000, subscribed for the Melanesian Bishoprick with the full hope & persuasion that Norfolk I would have a share of the benefit for the sake of the Pitcairners. For this large measure of spiritual food, it is proposed to substitute a triennial

visitation from Sydney's for no one can expect that Norfolk I. will receive a little larger share, if reduced to a mere distant satellite of that overgrown city.

7. I am not prepared to resign my claim to Norfolk I in favour of a Bishop much more distant, and with no right to obedience to maritime laws.

8. When I speak of my claim I mean this.

First. The Diocese of Calcutta included all Australasia.

Secondly. The archdeaconry first & then the diocese of Australia was carved out of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Thirdly. The Diocese of New Zealand was carved out

of the Province of Australia.

Fourthly, Norfolk I is to the East ward of the Meridian which divides the New Zealand Province from that of Australia: and it is adjacent to New Zealand, being in round numbers

400 miles from New Zealand
800 from New South Wales
1000 from Van Diemens Land.

Fifthly, It was included in my Letters Patent by Definition of Latitude: and though this was said to be a clerical error, the Colonial Office cannot claim the benefit of that plea because I pointed it out to the U.S. now Sir James Stephen, and was told

that the Geographical Boundaries were entirely in the Department of the Geographical clerks. after this I accepted my Patent with its 80 or more degrees of latitude & knowingly & willingly, intending so far as I might enable me, to visit the whole; and he has enabled me to visit one half of it. by measure, and more than one half by number of Islands. Moreover this Error as they now call it. was repeated again and again in every public Document and never altered by Proclamation in 1842. it was again recited in 1846 by act of Parliament. 9 & 10 Victoria c. 103, However the alteration which was made by Proclamation

in 1842. So far from stating that the Clause was a Clerical Error, and of no importance, which is the language now used towards me, it plainly revokes the former Charter, in the words:

Whereas Her Majesty did reserve to herself, Her Heirs, and Successors full power and authority to revoke alter or amend the said Charter:

Therefore instead of 34. North latitude the Colony was to extend from 33. South latitude &c. - Now the Colony was altered: because Her Majesty reserved Power to alter it; but the Decree is not altered because Her Majesty in Her Letters Patent, reserved no power of Revocation: and therefore I still retain within the old limits all the Ecclesiastical authority, which Her Majesty is able to give. That is in all Her Majesty's Possessions within those limits. and the act of Parliament

6. & 7. Victoria C. 35. which
proposes to annex Norfolk Island
to the Diocese of Tasmania is
utterly in error in proposing
to separate it from the Diocese
of Australia, to which Diocese
at that time (1843) it did not
belong.

Add to this the fact. That the
Bishop of Tasmania has no
Letters Patent for Norfolk I.
Can an act of Parliament make
a Colonial Bishop? If so I am
no Bishop, for no act of
Parliament was passed in my
case, or in that of many of my
brethren. I question whether
Parliament could ever be
induced to make a Colonial
Bishop, because if they did,
they would create in the Colonies

a Church by law Established, in the face of the Colonial principle of the equality of all religious denominations: all then that Parliament ever does is to remove any hindrances which may stand in the way of the Queen's free action as Head of the Church: i.e. to enable the Queen to Constitute.

I do then most earnestly deprecate any more Parliamentary interference. There has been blunders enough already. Let the Tasmanian act. 6 & 7 Victoria c. 35. be repealed, so far as relates to the question of the Bishops. The New part has

already been repealed by the New South Wales act. 18 & 19 Victoria c. 56. When the course is thus cleared of unnecessary obstructions, let the question be discussed without passion or prejudice: What is the best arrangement for the spiritual good of the Norfolk Islanders? I cannot accept it in any reason at all. That because Norfolk Island is annexed to the civil government of New South Wales: therefore it must be annexed also to the Diocese of Sydney. It is well known I suppose to every one. That is a Colony. There is no more connexion between the Governor & the Bishop

than between the Governor and the Head of any other religious Denomination: and we are duly informed on every possible occasion that this is the relation in which we stand to the Colonial State. and of this we are Community: which has less to do with Governments than any other. The Pitcairnites surely are that Community.

The question then is simply as I have said. the Spiritual good of the Norfolk Islanders: and on this ground I am open to conviction upon shewing reason. If I cling, as they like me to a clerical Error, it is simply to obtain a really good and well considered settlement of the question: and, error or no error, I shall cling to it, till the point is so settled. The

various propositions are these.

1. To leave Norfolk I. to the operation of the Tasmanian Act, passed solely for convict purposes. now at an end.

2. To annex it to Sydney: to bring it under the Bishop of the same Colony, with which it is civilly connected. Why not then annex it to Newcastle, which is equally under the Governor of New South Wales, & nearer to Norfolk I. than is a tripling degree.

3. To make Norfolk I. the See of the Melanesian Bishop. Leaving the same view to our multitude of Islands, that Labuan has to Borneo. & Hongkong to China.

4. To make the Bay of Islands the See of the Island Bishop: with a small slice of the extreme

South of New Zealand, and to the Northward, Norfolk Island and as many more Islands as the Bishop may be enabled to visit.

I cannot conceive why I have been blamed, as I know I have been for retaining Norfolk I. The same proclamation of 1842 which changed the southern boundary of the New Zealand Colony from 34 S. to 33. S. Latitude, changed its Northern Boundary from 49° to 53° South Latitude: and its Eastern Boundary from 179°. of East Longitude to 173°. degrees of West Longitude: thus including within the Colony the Auckland Islands to the East South, and the Chatham Islands

to the East within the Colony & the former about 1200 miles from Auckland. the latter about 700. Was I wrong in taking those Islands under my charge? Though I had no letters Patent for the extension of the Diocese. Mr Eadeley formed a whaling station on the Auckland Islands and I set out in the Undine to visit him. and encountered a fearful storm for three days & nights, in which we were in imminent danger of being lost. The Chatham Islands have a population of 800 natives without a Clergyman. though professing Christianity. and for many years (excepting three in which I was in England) I have paid them an annual visit. Has any one blamed me for this? Then the amendments of

the New Zealand Patents Act has thus made me a Maritime Bishop, why may I not be allowed to use it in God's service the labors which have been thus forced upon me? The Pitcairners fully expected that I should be their Bishop, and up to the very last night before the embarkation some of them refused to migrate, and were only persuaded by Mr. Gregory assuring them, that I would soon visit them, and minister to their spiritual wants. This (between ourselves) was only to despatch matters with Mr. Nobbs, whose labors before he was ordained do not seem to have won the confidence of the people: and the letter published in your Book. fourth Edition page 171. in which Mr. Nobbs is recommended for ordination, was not signed by the persons whose names are attached to it; and was not a public letter.

The appearance of that letter
in your Book, would, but for the
cautious good sense & forbearance
of the Community, have caused
a lamentable schism.

I have the same reason to believe
that the whole account of
Admiral Berkeley's visit, given
in page 193. as supplied by
Mr. Stubbs, is incorrect. It is
perfectly true "that the inhabitants
did not readily accede to the
admiral's offer; but the reason
given was not the true one. The
truth I believe to be. that the
Public Meeting could not concur
in recommending Mr. Stubbs
for ordination.

These circumstances, which

I have never before communicated to any one in England; and now only to you. made me resolve to leave Mr. Patterson a few months annually on the Island, to satisfy the yearnings of the people, without supplanting Mr. Nobbs. I know of no one, who could discharge so difficult an office with so much sensibility & judgment as Mr. Patterson. The benefit to the Islanders would have been incalculable. The Melanesian Mission would have allayed all jealousy: as Mr. Patterson would have had his own duties: and would have done nothing in

any other way without Mr. Nobbs's invitation. You can scarcely have a stronger proof of the need of some such assistance, than the fact that Mr. Nobbs has been the foremost, at one time almost the only opponent of the plan. If he had valued the spiritual interests of his flock more than his own dignity of office, he could not have refused an offer so beneficial to himself and to them.

All this is written in strict confidence, for your information and that of the Committee, for as the Happy Valley had its own jealousies, so Pitcairn Island had within it[self] its own

elements of discontent; and I fear that you will all be disappointed, if you think that you can keep your pretty gold & silver fish in an antipodean vivarium, and look at them through a pane of glass - The waters want renewing. What Mr. Robbs did to supplement Buffets: some one else must now do to supplement Mr. Robbs. What they now require is just what Mr. Robbs cannot impart. And therefore I say If they are not to have another Clergyman, as the Manager of the Melanesian School, let them have their own Bishop resident among them. In neither case is it necessary that Mr. Robbs's failings should be hunted.

Believe me
Yours very faithfully
G. A. Selwyn